

SORBONNE UNIVERSITÉ

VILLE DE PARIS RFIEA

UNIVERSITÉ PARIS 2021

SORBONNE NOUVELLE  
Annual Report

PARIS-SACLAY NETIAS

MESRI EPHE-PSL FMSH

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NANTERRE RÉGION ÎLE-

DE-FRANCE ENS-PSL

Paris Institute for Advanced Study

SORBONNE NOUVELLE



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# Foreword by the President

The Paris Institute for Advanced Study is a recent creation and I was happy to participate in its beginnings. We know that an institution is always marked by its beginnings.

And they were not the easiest. This is an original institution created by the City of Paris, the Île-de-France Region and the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme, which could only develop through the collaboration not only of these three founding institutions, but of the entire academic world. This collaboration was not given and had to be built.

This is why I would like to pay a special tribute, warm and grateful, to the first director, Gretty Mirdal, who admirably knew how to make this new institution, its usefulness, its deep meaning, recognized. I thank her for all she has done and for the style she has given it.

It is from this capital that the new director, Saadi Lahlou, can continue to develop the vitality of the humanities and social sciences that take place there. The Institute has acquired a strong and well-deserved legitimacy among academic institutions, French and foreign researchers, and political leaders who have confidence in it. Despite the ordeal of the pandemic, the team of staff members has succeeded in not only continuing its activities as planned, but also in taking advantage of these very special circumstances to envisage new forms of questioning and new responsibilities. The Institute is a place of research, a place where new ideas can be born, where transdisciplinarity is practiced, where collective intelligence takes shape.

It is now the most sought-after Institute for Advanced Study in Europe, and its excellence and prestige are recognized worldwide. It demonstrates Paris' openness to research and the city's interest in the best of the humanities.

It has been a pleasure for me to preside over the birth of this beautiful institution. The appointment of Saadi Lahlou has been a great success and his actions speak for themselves. I was supposed to hand over the presidency to a younger personality who was more involved in the current world of research, but the Board of Directors wished that this handover be temporarily deferred. I am pleased to think that the election of Mrs. Bettina Laville as president by the Board of Directors will be excellent news for the development of the IAS. The Institute will be in good hands and I can leave the presidency with complete serenity.

The new president's influence will help the Institute to continue its development. Its usefulness is obvious given the crises we are going through. The research conducted here must continue to help us understand the world and its transformations. I would like to thank her warmly for accepting our suggestion, and I would like to express my gratitude to those who have supported us since our beginnings: the City of Paris, the Île-de-France Region, the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, the French Network of Institutes for Advanced Studies, the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme, and all of the Universities and Grandes Écoles of the Île-de-France region, members of the Institute.



**Dominique Schnapper**  
President of the Paris IAS

# A word from the Director



I am pleased to preface this thick report, which gives an account of the sustained and fruitful activity of the Institute. Despite some ups and downs (another Covid year!), we hosted 51 researchers, held a large number of events (84, just short of the usual 100), and produced some fine research. This year saw the first researchers selected for the European FIAS (French Institutes for Advanced Studies) program stay at IAS. As I write, we can say that it was an excellent cohort.

In 2021 we have set up new formats: the Intercontinental Academia 4 (ICA4) on natural and artificial intelligence, with its eminent assembly of brilliant fellows and mentors, whose list of scientific prizes (Nobel, etc.) alone would be longer than the space given to me here. The ICA4 is a great scientific achievement, but also a technical feat (some 40 participants in Paris, others in hybrid on five continents, and on-site sessions in three of our member institutions, Sorbonne Université, the École normale supérieure and the Université Paris-Saclay), made possible thanks to the support of the French Network of Institutes for Advanced Study. We can also mention the organization by the Institute, with the support of the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme, of the first international conference on the impact of the Covid pandemic on societies (WPRN21) – in the form of an online 'flip conference' allowing researchers from all over the world, and in particular from the global South, to participate free of charge. Or the first experiments of meeting and working in our experimental metaverse.

These experiences have allowed the Institute to develop specialized skills in the field of digital collaboration, which increases its interest as a platform for collective intelligence for its members.

The Institute is doing well. By offering, thanks to the City of Paris, our academic members and French and European funding, a space for transdisciplinary reflection to the best international and French researchers, the Paris Institute for Advanced Study makes it possible to address major scientific and societal problems in depth. This is a real emergency: the series of major crises of the 21st century has already begun. To face the challenges ahead, the world needs the humanities and social sciences more than ever, and the Institute must contribute. Our series of intersectoral meetings 'Acting in Times of Crisis' in partnership with the École Pratique des Hautes Études has been a great success; we will continue it in 2022. The Positive Future project, in collaboration with the 2100 Foundation and the Swedish Institute for Future Studies, has helped build and disseminate visions of desirable but realistic futures. Above all, we will continue to favor, in the selection of our fellows, projects that have a potentially strong societal impact, to help make Paris the place where tomorrow's world is scientifically thought out.

**Saadi Lahlou**  
Director of the Paris IAS

## Numbers

51 international research fellows in 2021

200 researcher-months

22 nationalities

19 disciplines represented

9% of accepted applications of 2021 applications in the FIAS program

84 events organized or hosted (round tables, research workshops, seminars and conferences)

13 member institutions including 10 universities and scientific institutions

17 partner libraries

1,9 million euros of annual budget

## A series for intersectoral reflection on action in times of crisis

Climate, health, migration, economic and gender crises... at the rhythm of six monthly meetings, each one focusing on a specific type of crisis, researchers and practitioners compared their analyses and drew lessons from their experiences of action in times of crisis. This series, organized in partnership with the EPHE-PSL, was a great success, with 1,900 registrations and 5,000 YouTube views..

For more information: page 66



## February 2021: Launch of the Positive Future initiative

In early 2021, the Positive Future initiative was launched in partnership with the 2100 Foundation and the support of the Institute for Futures Studies (Sweden). Positive Future aims to make widely known the research and foresight work that outlines positive alternatives for tomorrow's world. The Positive Future 2021 competition was a real highlight of the initiative, mobilizing participatory imagination and inviting us to rethink our lifestyles and urban spaces for the next century. In just a few months, nearly 300 participants took part of the competition!

For more information: see page 68



## A first cohort of researchers from the FIAS program

Following the selection by the European Commission in 2020 of the COFUND project 'French Institutes for Advanced Study' led by the RFIEA, the Paris IAS has hosted the very first cohort of FIAS researchers in 2021.

The selection rate (2020 call) was 6%. These researchers benefit from training common to all fellows of the IAS in the consortium (Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier).



## A growing network of international collaborations

From October 18 to 27, the IAS organized with the **4th edition of the Intercontinental Academia (ICA4)**, which brought together some twenty high-level researchers and as many young international academics to reflect together on the scientific, technical and societal issues raised by the development of artificial intelligence ([www.intercontinental-academia.org](http://www.intercontinental-academia.org)).

For more information: see page 98



Another highlight of the year was **WPRN21, the first international conference on the societal impacts of Covid**. This event was made possible thanks to the creation by the Paris IAS at the start of the pandemic of the World Pandemic Research Network, a digital infrastructure for international collective intelligence (<https://wprn.org>). This two-day conference, supported by the FMSH, brought together nearly 250 participants.

For more information: see page 104



## The Paris-Oxford Partnership takes shape

Within the framework of the agreement between Université Paris Cité, the CNRS and the University of Oxford, the Paris IAS has hosted a researcher in history from Oxford for a two-month stay. The POP program, which will continue through 2022 and 2023, allows Oxford scholars at various career levels to benefit from the same services as IAS fellows and develop collaborative research within a leading international and interdisciplinary community.



## Hosting high-level researchers in the social and human sciences: the historical basis of the Paris IAS's scientific policy

The multidisciplinary hosting of high-level international researchers in residence is the IAS's historic core mission. Its main objectives are to advance knowledge in the humanities and social sciences and to promote the internationalization of Parisian universities. Hosting researchers in the prestigious Hôtel de Lauzun, allocated to the Institute by the City of Paris, and housing them in the Cité internationale universitaire de Paris, are strong symbols of the City's commitment to research and international openness, perpetuating its tradition as an intellectual capital and its desire to generously welcome scholars and artists.

The Institute offers researchers an ideal environment, recognized worldwide as one of the best settings for scientific excellence in the social sciences and humanities. Being an IAS fellow is an exceptional mark of recognition that attracts great talent.

The research stays fertilize the local ecosystem of higher education and research, creating lasting collaborative links.

The institute's members are the main universities and schools in the region. It provides them with a shared platform for collective intelligence where ideas flow freely.

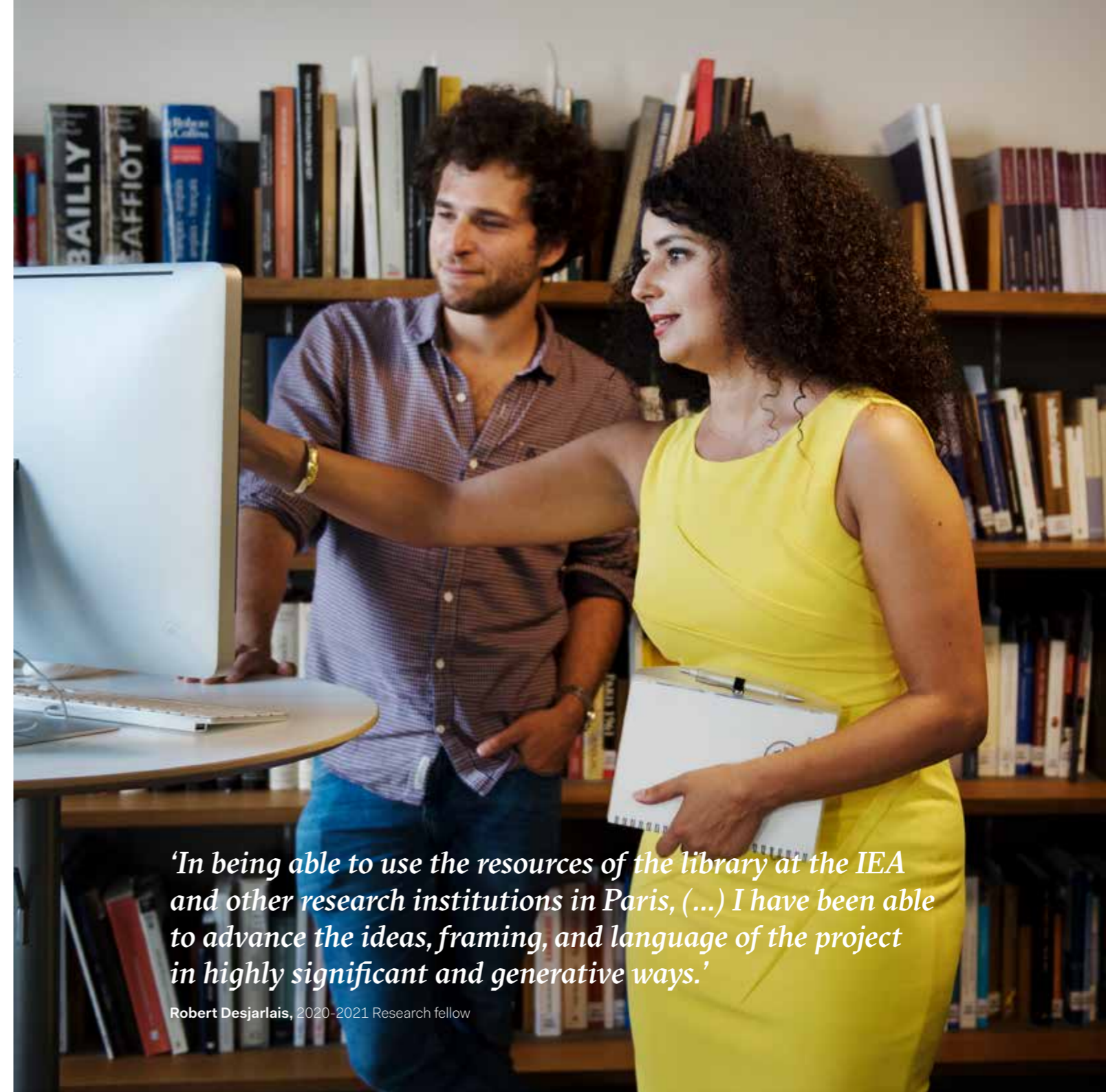
The Institute supports basic research in all fields of social sciences and humanities, and particularly promotes research on societal challenges. Each cohort is composed of about twenty international researchers from various disciplinary and cultural backgrounds who, freed from the obligations of university life, conduct the project of their choice and have a space of freedom and collective intelligence, conducive to the development of new perspectives of research. The IAS is also a hub of scientific life, facilitating their exchanges and supporting their interactions with the Paris Region's scientific community and the extra-academic world.

It provides logistical and financial support for the organization of scientific or cross-sectoral events, as well as other initiatives related to their work (publications, doctoral training, provision of research and collaboration tools, etc.).



The selection of fellows rests on a rigorous procedure in accordance with the best international standards. It is based on the excellence of the candidates' backgrounds and projects, with a strong emphasis on interdisciplinarity and the ability of the research to shed light on societal issues. Each application is pre-selected and evaluated by independent experts until the final selection is made by the IAS direction, after consultation with its multidisciplinary Scientific Advisory Board.

The Paris IAS gives its member universities an opportunity to benefit from the presence of the world's best researchers in order to increase their visibility, develop their researchers' international networks, and establish lasting scientific collaborations. The diversity within the Institute allows for a fruitful dialogue between researchers from different scientific and national cultures, who usually have few opportunities to meet. The confrontation of perspectives and methods facilitates the development of new points of view and fosters innovation, as well as the diffusion of ideas, theories, methods and discoveries beyond the circle of their initial production.



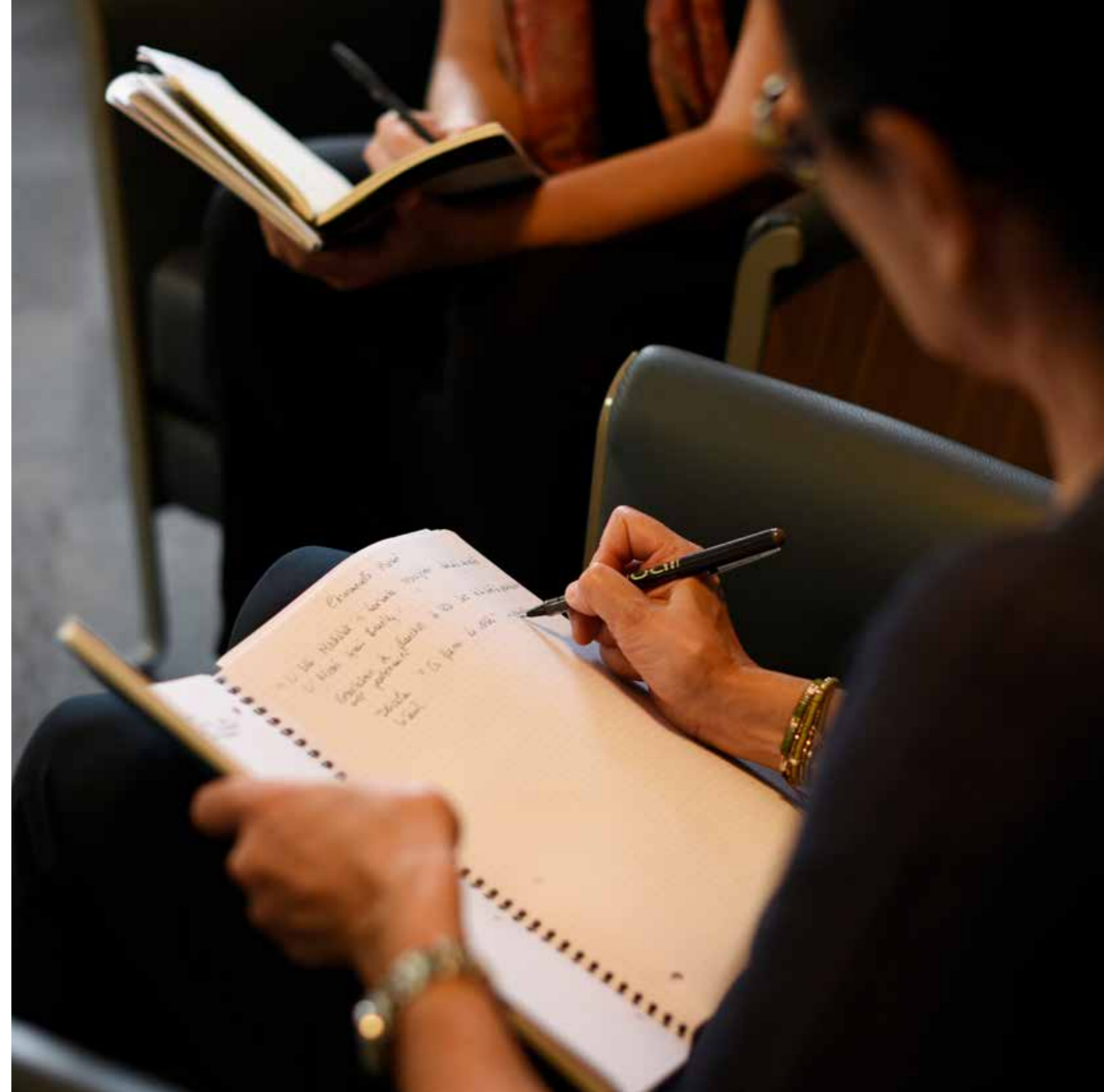
*'In being able to use the resources of the library at the IEA and other research institutions in Paris, (...) I have been able to advance the ideas, framing, and language of the project in highly significant and generative ways.'*

Robert Desjarlais, 2020-2021 Research fellow



*'I very much appreciated the intellectual experience at the IEA. I benefited greatly from the internal seminars, and I appreciated how the IEA put me in touch with senior scholars in Paris. [...] I enjoyed the opportunity to experiment with presenting my work in different formats and toward different audiences, and to think about my research informed by discussions with the other IEA fellows who gave me fresh perspectives from outside my immediate field. For me, the opportunities for these kinds of sustained interdisciplinary exchanges are quite hard to come by, and I benefited a lot from this at the IEA. In the course of the fellowship I was able to develop a plan for further work that will build on my existent work to extend my range in new directions; I would not have been able to conceptualize such a project if I had only had scholarly exchanges within my immediate field.'*

**Victoria Lee**, 2020-2021 Research fellow



## A unique working environment

The Paris IAS fellows enjoy a great deal of freedom to work and excellent living conditions. Under an agreement with the Cité internationale universitaire, most researchers and their families are housed in the Pavillon Victor Lyon in the 14<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris.

They have an office at the Institute's premises on the Île Saint-Louis, with scientific, technical, and organizational support. This common living and working spaces encourage formal and informal exchanges within the cohort. The IAS also provides researchers and their guests from neighboring universities with food and beverage services in its cafeteria, facilitating convivial discussions, serendipity, and the creation of networks.



The Paris IAS fellows benefit from optimal access and borrowing conditions at the libraries of its partner institutions, which provide a special service for bringing books to the Institute.



### BEING A FELLOW DURING THE GLOBAL PANDEMIC

In the second year of the Covid-19 pandemic, by implementing protective measures for its researchers and responding to various governmental health measures while maintaining scientific exchanges, the IAS confirmed its ability to adapt, as evidenced by the large number of scientific events held (84, despite difficult conditions).

Events organized in hybrid format or entirely remotely have become commonplace (both weekly internal seminars and scientific events organized by researchers), and technical and IT facilities have been consolidated.

No research stays were cancelled, only three were postponed to 2022.

## 2021: a change in the selection process for non-thematic fellowships

Prior to 2020, under the Blue Sky and Dark Clouds fellowship programs, each application was pre-selected by the management and the International Scientific Advisory Board of The Paris IAS. Each of the selected applications was evaluated by independent experts. On the basis of these evaluations, the Scientific Council deliberated and transmitted its recommendations to the Paris IAS board of directors for final selection.

For the first time, the call for applications for 2021-2022 was part of the FIAS program (French Institutes for Advanced Study) co-funded by the European Commission (MSCA-COFUND program) and coordinated by the RFIEA, which brought together four institutes for advanced study: the Collégium in Lyon, IMÉRA in Marseille, the MAK'IT Institute in Montpellier, and the Paris IAS.

**As the main beneficiary of the program, the Paris IAS received 257 eligible applications from international researchers for a fellowship in 2021-2022. These applications were evaluated by external experts and then reviewed by the FIAS program selection committee, which selected 108. Of these shortlisted applicants, the Paris IAS selected 16 researchers for a 10-month fellowship in 2021-2022.**



## A very diverse cohort

**During the year 2021, the Paris IAS hosted 51 researchers** (compared to 46 in 2020), spread over two cohorts (2020-2021 and 2021-2022), **for a total of 200 researcher-months.**

This figure includes 22 researchers from the 2020-2021 cohort resulting from the previous recruitment process, 16 FIAS researchers (2021-2022 cohort), 3 researchers recruited in the framework of the chairs set up in partnership with Sorbonne University and the University of Paris-Saclay, 3 researchers from the EURICS program, 5 researchers from the Constructive Advanced Thinking (CAT) program, one researcher from the POP program, one researcher from the Brain, Culture and Society program, and finally, one researcher from the RFIEA-MESRI French Researchers Program (see list of research fellows on page 28).

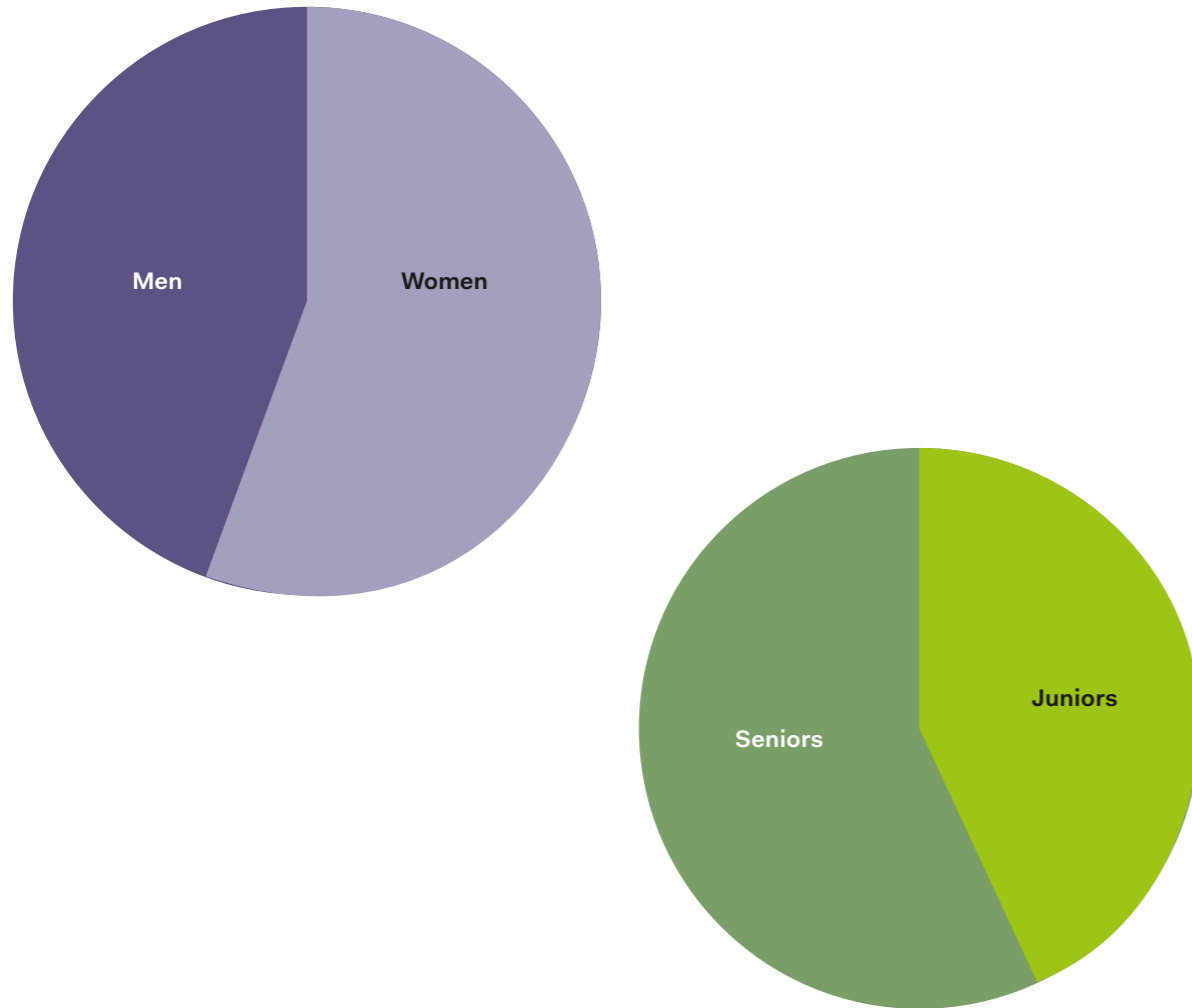
The group included **30 seniors and 21 juniors** (researchers with less than 10 years of post-doctoral experience at the time of application), **28 women and 23 men**. There were **22 nationalities** and **19 disciplines** represented.

The Paris IAS fellows are selected for the scientific and societal relevance of their research project, as well as for the quality of their scientific background. The institute also places great importance on their ability to engage in interdisciplinary dialogue, with the goal of building a diverse yet coherent group.

The 51 researchers in 2021 came from a wide variety of disciplinary traditions, with a continued rebalancing in favor of the social sciences.

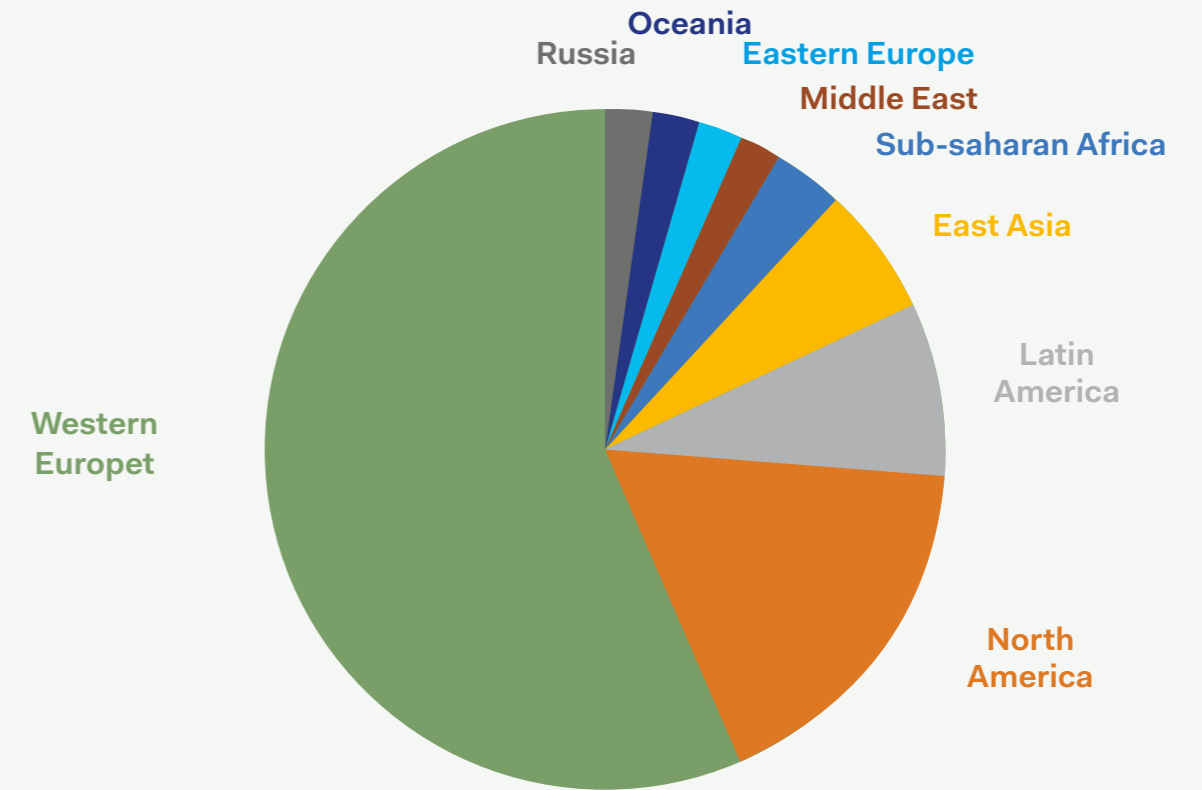
Psychology (including behavioral and cognitive sciences) was predominantly represented, followed closely by history, anthropology, and political science.

### Proportion of men to women and juniors to seniors

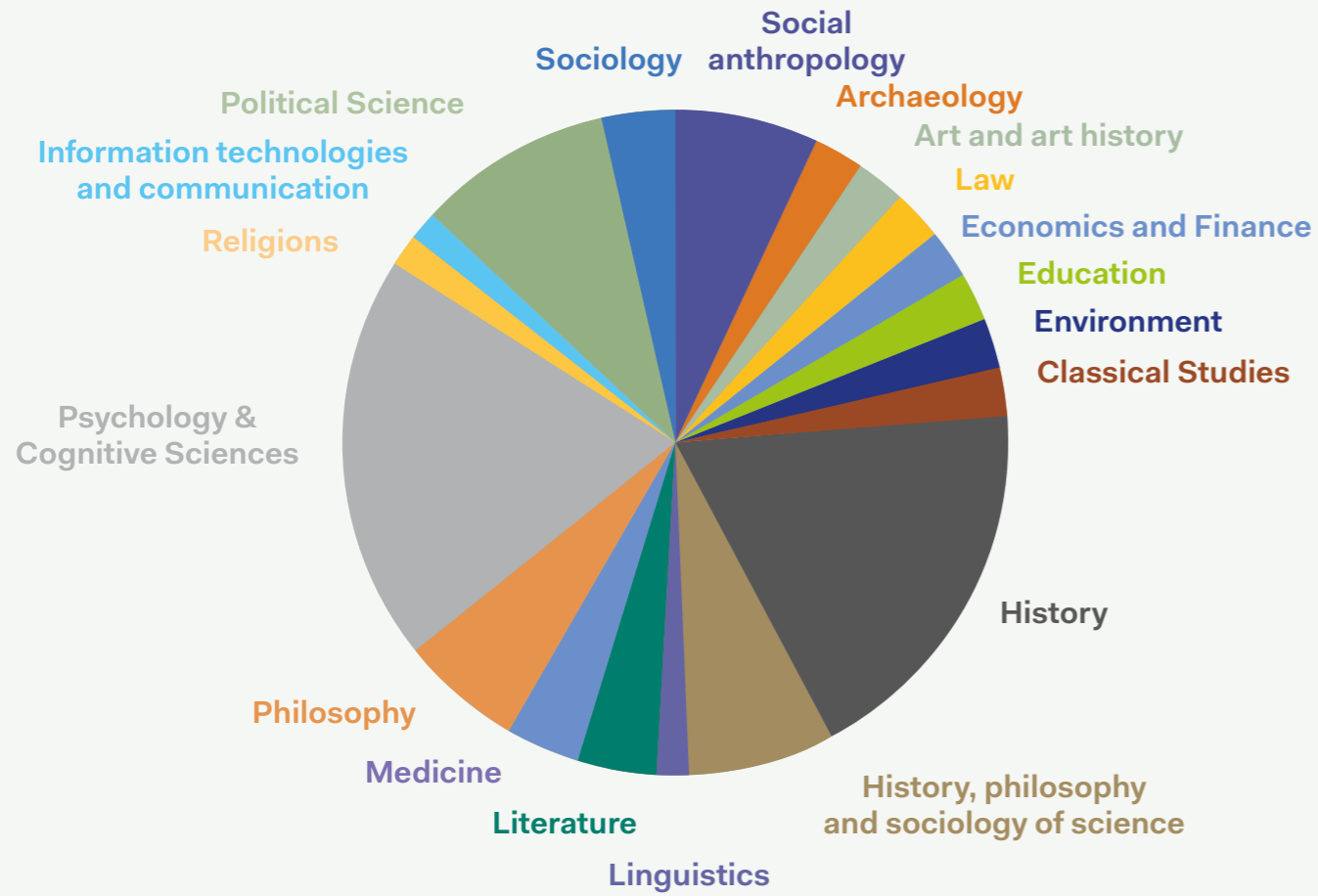


2021

### Geographical origins of fellows



## Representation of disciplines



## Three calls for applications in 2021 for fellowships in 2022-2023

### THE FIAS CALL



Research projects on all themes were eligible, but priority was given to interdisciplinary projects, dealing with current or emerging societal issues, and/or likely to have an impact beyond their field or even beyond the academic world. The call was also open to projects linking cognitive sciences or neurosciences with humanities and social sciences. The IAS received 154 applications, which were evaluated by external experts and then examined by the FIAS selection committee, which selected 71. Of these shortlisted candidates, the IAS selected 13 researchers for a 10-month stay in 2022-2023.

### THE 'MAJOR CHANGES' CHAIR, SORBONNE UNIVERSITY - PARIS IAS



The call offered a 10-month fellowship in 2022-2023, to collaborate with colleagues at Sorbonne University. 4 eligible applications were received, of which 3 were shortlisted to be evaluated by external experts. After evaluation, consultation with Sorbonne University and the IAS Scientific Council, a senior researcher was selected:

Anders Albrechtslund, Professor at the University of Aarhus, for his project 'The power of human agency in data-intensive surveillance'.

### THE 'JEAN D'ALEMBERT' CHAIR UNIVERSITY OF PARIS-SACLAY - PARIS IAS

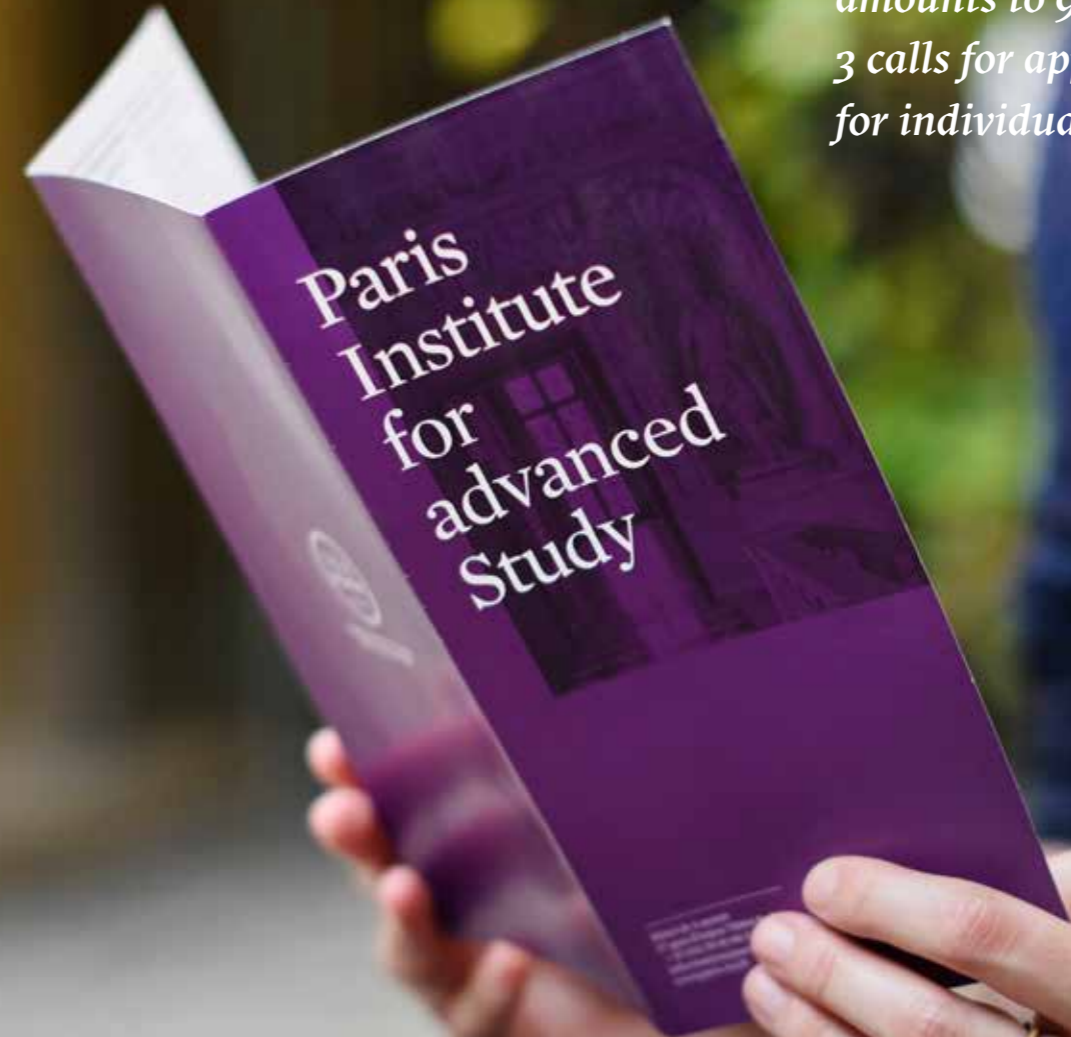
The theme selected for the 2021 call was 'Heritage, Culture and Knowledge'. 7 eligible applications were received. Following the evaluations and after consultation with the Scientific Council of the IAS and the University of Paris-Saclay, Emmanuel Kreike, professor of history at Princeton University, was selected for his project 'Environcide and the Materiality of Memory Sites in Post-WWII (Counter) Insurgency Wars in the Global South'.



### CALL FOR GROUP STAYS IN THE CONSTRUCTIVE ADVANCED THINKING (CAT) PROGRAM

For the third call for CAT applications, launched in June 2021, 10 groups of 3 to 5 young researchers submitted projects for the period 2022-2024. Two were finally selected, one of which will spend a research stay at the Paris IAS: **Screening European Populisms (2008-2020): Audiovisual Fiction, Social Media, and Political Affect**, a team led by Valerio Coladonato, assistant professor at Sapienza University in Rome.

*At the end of the evaluation process, the selection rate amounts to 9% on these 3 calls for applications 2021 for individual fellowships*



## THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF RESEARCH STAYS AT THE PARIS IAS

### Long stays (10 months)

#### NON-THEMATIC FELLOWSHIPS

Research projects can be in any discipline or theme within the SSH. The primary selection criterion is the excellence of the project and its leader. The IAS aims above all to support original projects (methods, interdisciplinarity, theoretical innovation, etc.) that significantly advance the state of the art and offer innovative perspectives on the functioning of humans and societies. The impact of the research beyond the discipline and/or academic field is also an essential selection criterion.

Aware that the future of our societies is under significant and urgent threat, the Paris IAS particularly supports research aimed at addressing these issues, leaving the researcher free to choose his or her topic, provided that he or she responds to these vital societal challenges with fundamental research or intersectoral collaborative projects (involving non-academic actors: policy-makers, businesses and industry, citizens, etc.).

#### THE BRAIN, CULTURE AND SOCIETY PROGRAM

The IAS promotes a specific program to link the mind with the brain, the social sciences and humanities with neurosciences, with a special focus on topics related to major societal challenges: child

development, aging, health, education and learning, addictions, the effects of new digital and information technologies, tolerance, aggressiveness, fanaticism, etc.

By hosting neuroscience researchers within a cohort composed mainly of SSH specialists, the institute makes it possible to engage in a priori improbable exchanges that familiarize some with the work and ways of thinking of others, and allows all to renew their perspectives on classical objects and to invest in new fields of research with bold and innovative interdisciplinary approaches.

#### RESEARCH CHAIRS

Two research chairs have been created in partnership with two prestigious Parisian universities

- The 'Jean D'Alembert' chair, created with the Université Paris-Saclay, offers a researcher the possibility of developing a research project in the fields of 'Markets, business, work and innovation', 'Heritage, cultures and knowledge', or 'Science, ethics and society', and of benefiting from a first-rate interdisciplinary scientific environment during a 6-month fellowship.

- The 'Major Societal Changes: Environmental Transition/Artificial Intelligence' chair, created with Sorbonne University, gives high-level international researchers in the humanities and social sciences the opportunity to work on an innovative research project that will advance knowledge on the societal impacts and ethical dimensions of major global changes, in particular the environmental transition and artificial intelligence. *environnementale ou l'intelligence artificielle.*

The Gretty Mirdal Junior Chair 'Brain, Culture and Society' aims to support young researchers working at the interface between neurosciences and human sciences.

### Short stays

#### THE CAT PROGRAM

Initiated in 2019 by the Paris IAS and supported by 10 Institutes for Advanced Study in Europe, the CAT (Constructive Advanced Thinking) Program aims to foster networks of excellent early-career researchers dedicated to developing new ideas for understanding and addressing current or emerging societal challenges, and to help transform these ideas into concrete action.

#### THE POP PROGRAM (PARIS OXFORD PARTNERSHIP)

As part of the agreement established between Université Paris Cité, the CNRS, and the University of Oxford to foster interdisciplinary research in the social sciences and humanities, the Paris IAS hosts Oxford scholars for short stays (one to two months).

These scholars, who must conduct their research in collaboration with colleagues from Université Paris Cité (formerly Université de Paris) or Alliance Sorbonne Paris-Cité, are selected jointly by the University, the CNRS, and the Paris IAS. They benefit from the same conditions of stays as IAS fellows and can thus develop their research work within a leading international and interdisciplinary community.

### THE INCUBATION OF THE EURICS PROGRAM

Created in 2020, the EURICS Institute - European Institute for Chinese Studies - aims to support research on China and the analysis of its past, present and future dynamics in various fields, in an interdisciplinary spirit.

The Paris IAS, because of its exemplary competence in hosting foreign researchers, has been chosen by RFIEA and the French Ministry of Research to host the international researchers of this program, with the aim of experimenting for EURICS different formats of transdisciplinary collaboration, based on those already in progress at the Paris IAS.

In 2021, three researchers selected by the RFIEA joined the IAS and were associated with its scientific activities. EURICS thus joins the group of institutes that have benefited from IAS's assistance or advice in setting up their own hosting program.

# LIST OF 2021 RESEARCH FELLOWS AND THEIR PROJECTS



## Murat AKAN

September 2020 - June 2021  
Bogaziçi University, Turkey  
[Political Science]

### **The Politics of De-democratization: A Comparative Analysis of India, Turkey and the Second French Republic**

De-democratization has hit different countries, eroding established analytical distinctions in the social sciences. This research project addresses de-democratization and populism literatures with a comparison of India, Turkey and the French Second Republic. Similar political parties govern in Turkey and India, but their will to centralize power face different resistances. The French Second Republic is a case of de-democratization turned into a regime breakdown. The comparison's aim is to better understand the similarities and differences in the politics of de-democratization and the resistances it faces in these three country-cases.



## Arturo ALVARADO

September 2020 - June 2021  
El Colegio de México, Mexico  
[Sociology].

### **The political economy of crime and its impact on democratic governance in Latin Americae**

Latin America is experiencing a crisis of security marked not only by the highest homicides rates in the world, but also by other complex forms of organized violence. No national government has been able to stop the transgressive wave of local and global crimes for more than two decades. This research project explores the influence that large criminal organizations have on the economy and the governments of the region.



## Valentin BEHR

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of Strasbourg, France  
[Political Science & Sociology]

### **Decentering the study of the production and circulation of ideas. Conservative intellectuals and the critique of liberal democracy**

This research aims at identifying the ideological sources of the critique of liberal democracy, and the reconfigurations of the European Right. It traces the exchanges between conservative intellectuals on both sides of the former Iron Curtain since the end of the Cold War. Its empirical focus is on Polish intellectuals who have played a key role in shaping the Law and Justice (PiS) party's ideology and on their involvement in the transnational circulation of conservative ideas.



## Margarita BOENIG-LIPTSIN

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of California, Berkeley, USA  
Holder of the Chair 'Major Changes' proposed by Sorbonne University and the Paris IAS.  
[History of Science & Technology]

### **Dignity at Risk: Discovering the Human in Algorithmic Risk Scores**

This project investigates to what extent the co-production of the idea of human dignity with data technologies through the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in relation to the present rise of autonomous and intelligent systems is a way to reveal what it means to be human in a world of ubiquitous data and algorithms.





### Sofia BONICALZI

September 2020 - January 2021  
Roma Tre University, Italy  
[Philosophy]

#### Agency and responsibility. A novel approach between philosophy and cognitive science

Intentional agency and its relationship with individual responsibility is among the most thriving areas of interaction between moral psychology and the philosophy and cognitive science of action. However, providing a coherent, unified account of how intentional agency unfolds in the natural world has proven difficult. In taking up this challenge, the project examines the prospects for theory of agency in the light of novel empirical research on the psychology and cognitive neuroscience of volition and action control.



### Pascal BOYER

September 2021 - June 2022  
Washington University  
in St. Louis, USA  
[Psychology]

#### Cognitive Dynamics and the Diversity of Religions: Concepts, Communication and Commitment

The aim of this project is to provide a new, synthetic model of the cognitive processes involved in the acquisition and diffusion of religious representations. The research focuses on three main questions: Which religious representations are acquired and transformed by human minds, in such a way that they become culturally widespread? What processes lead to some representations being held as true? And what processes make some religious beliefs the basis for alliances and groups?



### Thiago CHACON

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of Brasilia, Brazil  
[Linguistics]

#### Modeling language Descent and Diffusion in Amazonia

This project addresses the inter-connected histories of Tukanoan and the Arawakan language families spoken in Amazonia. As these languages share a deep history of contact, a central challenge is to identify and represent traits shared by descent or diffusion, and how to use these traits to infer past events of social and cultural histories. This project explores how Historical Glottometry can be used as a way to represent events of descent and diffusion within and across each family.



### Susan CLAYTON

September 2021 - June 2022  
College of Wooster, USA  
[Social Psychology]

#### Exploring Perceived Connections between Environmental and Social Issues

This research project seeks to explore perceived connections between environmental degradation and conservation, on the one hand, and social issues such as poverty, racism, and public health, on the other. It also investigates the implications of those connections for environmental attitudes and behavioral intentions, focusing especially on the opinions of people who are socially marginalized. This research may suggest ways to communicate the links between environmental and societal health.



### Beatrice DE GELDER

September 2021 - January 2022  
Maastricht University,  
The Netherlands  
[Cognitive Neuroscience].

#### The emotional body

Social species, and specifically primates, rely heavily on conspecifics for survival. While higher cognitive abilities play a role in understanding action, emotion, and decision-making aspects of social behavior, it is clear that across the primate order nonverbal communication predominantly starts with visual perception of other agents. This research project aims at discovering the visual features of human whole-body movement perception that are the core drivers of affect perception.



### Robert DESJARLAIS

September 2020 - January 2021  
Sarah Lawrence College, USA  
[Anthropology]

#### Wounded: Life, death and violence in (post)colonial France and Algeria

This research project attends to the politically charged circumstances of life, death, wounding, and mourning in situations of state violence against Algerians in the late 1950s and early 1960s, during the Algerian war of independence. The consequences of this police and military violence enacted upon both Algerian women and men in France and Algeria will be studied through the prism of physical injuries, memory, the living body and the corpse, as well as through the prism of literary representations of this violence and its aftermath.



### Leslie-Anne DUVIC-PAOLI

September 2020 - June 2021  
King's College London,  
United Kingdom  
Holder of the Chair 'Major changes'  
supported by Sorbonne University  
and the Paris IAS  
[Law]

#### Democracy in the global law of energy transitions

Radically new energy policies are needed to decarbonise our economies to mitigate climate change in line with the Paris Agreement. This research project explores the democratic challenges arising from the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy and assesses their global legal implications. Among the questions asked: How to enhance democratic public participation in global institutions governing the energy transition? How do innovative democratic initiatives such as citizens' climate assemblies impact law-making?



### Paul EMMEKAMP

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands  
[Psychology and Public Health].

#### Cross-cultural Factors, Psychotherapy, and Post- Traumatic Stress in Refugees

Nearly one out of three refugees suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder and many of these individuals also have co-morbid mental disorders including depression and anxiety disorders, substance abuse disorder and personality disorder. There is a need of investigating effective treatments for the mental health of this population. This project consists of systematic research of studies into cross-cultural factors with respect to psychopathology in refugees and the effects of psychotherapy.



### Elieth EYEBIYI

September 2021 - June 2022  
IHA-CREPOS, Cheikh Anta Diop  
University, Dakar, Senegal  
[Social Anthropology & Urban  
Studies]

#### The Economies of Informality: Fuel smuggling, Risks and Urbanity in West Africa

This research project questions the urban production of informality in West Africa and challenges discourses which reduce informality to the informal sector and to the sphere of capitalist labour. By articulating urbanity and daily risks management, the project shows how informality transcends the economic and legal perspective of the informal sector and mobilizes social relations to influence at various scales the functioning of the economic fabric in urban spaces.



### Shannon FOGG

February 2021 - June 2021  
Missouri University of Science  
and Technology, USA  
[History]

#### A Spatial approach to the persecution of Jews in Paris during the Occupation

This research project contributes to collaborative research that conceives of a spatialized social history of the Holocaust in France. Drawing on concepts from the 'spatial turn' that utilizes tools developed in geography and the methods and sources of urban history, the project focuses on the 17<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris to elucidate the social interactions between Jews and non-Jews inscribed within the physical space of streets, apartment buildings, and individual homes.



### Cécile FROMONT

September 2020 - June 2021  
Yale University, USA  
[Art History].

#### Connected by design: material and aesthetic exchange between Africa and Europe in the era of the slave trade

A misconception about the Atlantic slave trade consists in thinking that European merchants acquired their human cargo on the African coast in exchange of unremarkable, trifling trade goods. In reality, commerce on the African coast relied on a vertiginous range of wares, including fine metalwork, textiles, and luxury goods. Bringing together research in the archives of slave trading companies with close examination of objects made for the trade or acquired through it and now in museums, this project sketches the material and aesthetic connections that linked Europe and Africa in the early modern period.



### Sheldon GARON

September 2021 - June 2022  
Princeton University, USA  
[History]

#### When Home Fronts Became Battlegrounds: A Transnational History of Violence against Civilians

This project offers a connected and comparative history of home fronts in Japan, Germany, and Britain from World War I through World War II. The focus is on air raids, food scarcity, and civilian 'morale.' The study shows how the practices of the 'home front' were transnationally constructed as part of global thinking on 'total war'. It also examines the development of transnational strategies to destroy home fronts by bombing, blockade, and 'demoralizing' civilians.



### Markham GELLER

September 2020 - June 2021  
University College London, United  
Kingdom  
[History of Medicine]

#### Ancient Jewish Medicine

The research project intends to analyze all sources from the Babylonian Talmud relating to medicine as well as healing through magic and ritual. These include non-Talmudic Aramaic texts from Late Antiquity which bear remarkable similarities to medicine in the Babylonian Talmud, including the Syriac Book of Medicine.

The aim is to produce a critical overview of medicine in the Talmud as a source for comparison with other medical systems in the region, particularly from earlier Babylonian cuneiform medicine, in order to understand the genesis of this ancient medicine.



### Sonia GENTILI

September 2021 - June 2022  
Sapienza University of Rome, Italy  
[Literature]

#### For a History of the Idea of Poetry. Poetry and Contingency in the Italian Middle Ages

Is it possible to write a history of ideas that deals with poetry? This project aims to respond to this question, while focusing on the Italian domain. It will reconstruct the medieval birth and evolution of perennial and nonetheless conflicting ideas on poetry bringing to light the roots of long-standing ideas on poetry still alive today, crossing multiple discourses (philosophy, science, literature) and developing its specific epistemic trajectories.



### James HOLLAN

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of California,  
San Diego, USA  
[Cognitive Science & Design]

#### Catalyzing a Human-Centered Information Research Program: Beyond Application and Document-Centered Views of Information

The project envisions a future in which the existing world of documents and applications is linked to a multiscale personalized information space in which dynamic visual entities behave in accordance with cognitively motivated rules sensitive to activities, personal and group interaction histories, and context. The heart of the project is to rethink the nature of computer-mediated information as a basis to begin to fully realize the potential of computers to assist information activities.



### James HOLLIFIELD

September 2021 - June 2022  
Southern Methodist University, USA  
[Political Economy]

#### Varieties of Migration States

Based on thirty years of research in different regions of the globe, this project combines insights from comparative and international politics, economics, demography, and sociology, as well as historical and post-colonial approaches to the study of migration. It aims to broaden and deepen our understanding of the dilemmas of migration governance and the political economy of migration and development.



### Emmanuelle HONORÉ

September 2021 - June 2022  
Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium  
[Archaeology]

#### Prehistoric Worldviews: An Archaeology of Relational Ontologies in North African Rock Art

This research focuses on a major transition throughout the long course of human history: the transition from hunting-gathering to pastoralist ways of life in Africa, where pastoralism has remained until today the lifestyle of a majority of people. Examining archaeological evidence, especially rock art, the project investigates the 'ontological revolution' that happened concomitantly with this transition.



### Jessica IMBACH

September 2020 - February 2021  
University of Zurich, Switzerland  
[Literature] (EURICS Fellow)

#### Chinese Science Fiction in the Anthropocene

This study attempts to situate the rise of Chinese science fiction, which acts both as a register of futurological thinking in the Anthropocene and as a global vehicle for Chinese futurism.

In addition, this study also looks at the cultural dynamics of the Xi Jinping administration's increasingly transnational and forward-looking agenda in relation to the politics of cultural difference. The Chinese state's vision of 'ecological civilization,' for example, has been increasingly framed in recent years as China's green struggle to overcome the West's dark and polluting culture.



### Johannes JAEGER

October 2020 - March 2021  
Complexity Science Hub (CSH), Austria  
[Philosophy of Science]  
Holder of the Chair 'Jean d'Alembert' supported by the University of Paris-Saclay and the Paris IAS

#### Open science – philosophical foundations, open inquiry, and radical innovation

This research project aims to elaborate the philosophical foundations of open science and to identify conditions that support its implementation.

It develops an epistemological foundation for open science based on a process perspective on inquiry. It probes the limits of rational planning/prediction for innovation focusing on individual creativity in radical innovation. It examines the conditions for open inquiry to thrive, using installation theory to suggest leverage points for redesigning research practices/ education.



### Theodora JIM

February 2021 - June 2021  
University of Nottingham, United Kingdom  
[Classical Studies]

#### Divine Saving in Greek and Chinese polytheism

This project brings together the polytheistic systems of two world civilizations in the analysis of divine 'saving', which is arguably one of the blessings most hoped for from the gods.

Making extensive use of literary, epigraphic and material evidence in Greece and China, it will investigate what it meant to be 'saved' in Greek and Chinese polytheism, worshippers' religious beliefs and ritual practices in securing divine 'saving', and how hopes of divine rescue are projected onto the names of the gods.



### Colin JONES

September 2020 - June 2021  
Queen Mary University of London, United Kingdom  
[History]

#### The social and political worlds of Maximilien Robespierre

Focusing on Maximilien Robespierre (1758-1794), one of the most eminent of the French Revolutionary political statesmen, this research project will explore how politics worked at this formative moment of modern political history that was the period of the Terror (1793-1794). It will allow to see how new political ideologies conjugated both with new institutional and media frameworks and with more traditional forms of patronage.



### David KANTER

September 2021 - June 2022  
New York University, USA  
[Environmental Studies]

#### Governing Nutrient Pollution Beyond Farmers

This project designs a new governance framework for agricultural nutrient pollution in the EU focused on agri-food system actors beyond the farm – from fertilizer companies to multinational retailers. Doing so will shift the regulatory burden away from the farmer and transform an intractable non-point source problem into a series of more manageable point source approaches. This in turn could fundamentally alter environmental policymaking in the agricultural sector.



### Kai KODDENBROCK

February 2021 - June 2021  
Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany  
[Political Science]

#### The political economy of government bonds in West Africa. Diversifying monetary and financial dependencies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

Banks and investors are currently frantically scanning the earth for opportunities to make money through interest and fees. For this reason, countries like Senegal and Ivory Coast have been able to finance several billions of state expenditure by issuing government bonds and selling them to banks like Citibank, Société Générale or BNP Paribas. The project will try to find out in what way this new kind of debt increases their sovereignty or ushers them in the next debt trap.



### Victoria LEE

September 2020 - June 2021  
Ohio University, USA  
[History, Philosophy  
and Sociology of Science]

#### Microbe Smiths: Engineering microbial control in 20<sup>th</sup> century Japan

This project is a comparative historical exploration of microbial control for achieving sustainable growth, focusing on the question: how might states and experts manage microbial ecologies, and with what social implications?

It explores fermentation science in twentieth-century Japan, in a society where microbes were distinctively known and used as living workers as much as pathogens, as a direct precedent to the more recent recognition of microbial ecologies as an inseparable part of human society in Europe and America.



### Raúl MATTA

September 2021 - June 2022  
University of Göttingen, Germany  
[Anthropology]

#### Culinary Sustainability: Culinary Workers as Drivers for a Sustainable Future

This project brings sustainability and culinary practice together as a relevant interdisciplinary area of research and application. It seeks to capture a spectrum of visions for sustainable futures based on promising examples of culinary local initiatives, and to co-create sustainability narratives that are empowering for the culinary sector. It will produce the basis for a novel theoretical framework for analyzing the multidimensional ways in which sustainability and culinary practice intersect.



### Pierre MÉREL

January 2021 - June 2021  
University of California, Davis, USA  
[Economics and Finance]

#### Economic approaches to agriculture: Effects of climate change; impacts of wine appellations; organic agriculture and welfare.

The project aims to apply economic approaches to agricultural issues in order to address contemporary societal challenges, based on models firmly grounded in empirical data. In particular, the project aims to predict the capacity of agriculture to adapt to climate change in order to maintain its yields based on longitudinal data; to study the historical and contemporary effects of regulations on the quality of production, particularly in the case of wine; and to measure the impacts, particularly on the least privileged populations, of policies aimed at increasing the surface area of plots cultivated in organic agriculture.



### Perry MYERS

September 2020 - June 2021  
Albion College, USA  
[History]

#### Spiritual empires in Europe and India: Cosmopolitan religious movements and their national factions (1875 - 1932)

From 1875 to 1932, heterodox religious movements emerged in Europe and India with a common spiritual leitmotif and cosmopolitan worldview. Their spiritual affinities were frequently galvanized through the intersection of Western and Indian religious thought. These eclectic religious factions also engaged in domestic political, social, cultural, and scientific debates.

This research project explores the incessant tension of the contradictory assertions that were manifest in their cosmopolitan visions of inclusion and jingoistic aims.



### Yulia MYLNIKOVA

September 2020 - February 2021  
University of St. Petersburg, Russia  
[History] (EURICS Fellow)

#### China's potential role in overcoming the major civilizational challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century

In 2018, China revised its national constitution to mandate a comprehensive approach to sustainable development. It is questionable whether this new strategy is mere public rhetoric rather than a genuine commitment to action. Through an examination of ongoing development in rural China and agricultural policy, this project will provide a detailed study of concrete environmentally friendly agriculture projects and creative practices of farmers, village leaders, ordinary citizens, NGOs, entrepreneurs, environmental activists, and how these projects place future development on a sustainable path. This research will create new narratives of eco-citizenship from an unexplored rural perspective.



### Nassima NEGGAZ

September 2021 - June 2022  
New College of Florida, USA  
[History]

#### Sunni & Shi'i Memories: Remembering 1258 after 2003

This project is both a history of the 1258 Mongol conquest of Baghdad and a historiographical examination of the memories crafted over centuries around this major episode. It aims to fill a historiographical void in the history of pre-modern Iraq by providing a study on this event and its impact on the social, political, and culture life of Iraq and the Ilkhanate, as well as its long-term repercussions for Sunnis and Shi'a, particularly after the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime in 2003.



### Dilip NINAN

September 2020 - June 2021  
Tufts University, USA  
[Philosophy]

#### Imagination and the Self

We possess the ability to project ourselves into someone else's shoes, to imagine what it is like to be someone else. This capacity underlies both our ability to empathize with others and our ability to make decisions for our future selves. This research project focuses on this capacity, and on how we report such imaginative episodes in language. The central question to be addressed is: what is it that I imagine when I imagine being someone else?



### Kristina ORFALI

February 2021 - May 2021  
Columbia University, USA  
[History, Philosophy  
and sociology of science]

#### Dignity versus autonomy: bioethics in the making. A comparison between France and the USA

While American bioethics has made autonomy the prevailing norm in law, society and medicine, France has developed an 'alternative' (and often presented as 'opposed') model enacting dignity as the fundamental value.

This research project aims to analyze the birth of bioethics in each context, exploring through archives, literature review and interviews why and how each nation defined what was morally acceptable, and ended up prioritizing one principle over another.



### Catherine PERRET

February 2021 - June 2021

University of Paris 8 -  
Saint-Denis, France

[History, philosophy  
and sociology of science]

French Ministry of Research  
and Innovation program  
for French researchers

#### **A social history of madness and psychic care. Philosophical, anthropological and clinical approach**

This project extends previous  
research on the anthropological  
foundations of Fernand  
Deligny's clinical work with  
'maladjusted' and autistic  
children, from 1937 to 1996.  
A new clinic was then created.  
It was based on practices of the  
environment ('milieu') shedding  
light on forms of social  
bonding that were forgotten  
and threatened by the political  
economy of the living set up by  
capitalist modernity.



### Claudine PROVENCHER

September 2020 - January 2021

London School of Economics and  
Political Science, United Kingdom  
[Social Psychology].

#### **Every cloud has a silver lining? The dark clouds of higher education**

The role of universities as  
independent producers and  
communicators of knowledge  
and as developers of critical  
and engaged citizens is under  
attack. This project builds on  
the researcher's role as Head of  
the LSE LIFE initiative to explore  
and identify some possible  
elements of response to these  
issues. It will draw on different  
sets of data to reflect on what  
an initiative such as LSE LIFE  
tells us about the possibility for  
universities to continue to play  
a key role in the development of  
critical and engaged citizens.



### Mykola RIABCHUK

September 2021 - June 2022

Institute of Political Studies  
and Nationalities, National  
Academy of Sciences, Ukraine  
[Political Science]

#### **The 'Ukraine Crisis' Revisited: Values, Interests, and a Rebirth of the 'Geopolitics'**

This project aims at a study of  
the multiple reasons and likely  
consequences of the 2013-14  
so-called 'Ukraine crisis', within  
a broader context of European  
history and politics. It examines  
the sources and patterns of  
various misperceptions on both  
the Ukrainian and Westerners'  
sides that result in mutually  
reinforcing frustrations,  
ambiguities, and inappropriate  
steps. The ultimate goal is  
to develop a more nuanced  
and comprehensive view of  
Ukraine and the region that  
would facilitate more adequate  
policies.



### Cristina ROCHA

September 2021 - June 2022

Western University of Sydney,  
Australia  
[Anthropology]

#### **Transforming Pentecostalism in Brazil: Australian Megachurches, Mobility, Media and Materiality**

This project analyses how  
Pentecostalism is being  
transformed in Brazil due to  
the arrival of 'cool' Australian  
megachurches such as  
Hillsong. These megachurches  
cater to the upper middle-  
class youth, while in Brazil  
Pentecostalism is traditionally  
found among the poor people.  
The project argues that these  
megachurches give upper  
middle-class Brazilians a  
sense of belonging to a global,  
affluent, and successful  
community, and thus they work  
locally as a social-distinction  
mechanism for this population.



### Elizabeth SPELKE

February - June 2021

Harvard University, USA  
[Psychology]

#### **Interdisciplinary Approaches to Cognition and Learning**

This research project has two  
goals. The first one is to bring  
to fruition the next level of  
interdisciplinary collaboration  
between cognitive science  
and economics, by working  
with Esther Duflo and  
Stanislas Dehaene among  
others, and with a host of  
their collaborators in India,  
South America, Paris, and  
Chicago. The second goal is to  
leverage the interdisciplinary  
focus on cognitive science,  
computational science, and  
neuroscience that is so rich  
in Paris to gain a deeper  
understanding of human  
language: the cognitive  
and neural capacity that  
most distinguishes humans  
from other animals and that  
contributes most importantly  
to infants' and children's  
prodigious capacity for learning.



### Pamela SURKAN

September 2021 - June 2022

Johns Hopkins University, USA  
[Psychology & Public Health]

#### **A Study of the Mental Health Care Needs of Arabic speaking Refugees in France and Pilot Assessment of PM+**

Given gaps in mental health  
services for refugee populations  
in France, the goals of this  
project are, on the one hand, to  
study the mental health needs  
of Arabic-speaking refugees  
and the barriers and facilitators  
to access to care, and on the  
other hand, to assess the WHO  
Problem Management Plus  
(PM+) intervention protocol for  
refugees.

This work relies on qualitative  
data collected from Arabic-  
speaking refugees and key  
informants to understand  
refugees' experiences with  
mental health problems and  
care in order to inform the  
implementation of PM+.



### Tatjana THELEN

September 2020 - June 2021

University of Vienna, Austria  
[Social Anthropology]

#### **Care, kinship, State: (re)producing belonging and difference**

Care, kinship and the State  
are deeply entangled. Ideas  
about kinship translate into  
rights and obligations to  
care, and forms of belonging,  
including citizenship.  
Naturalising belonging through  
kinship remains prominent in  
public discourses.  
This generates inclusion (for  
some) but also difference and  
the exclusion of 'other' internal  
and external populations.  
This research project seeks  
to explore how kinship and  
State are mutually constitutive  
and emerge through  
negotiations of care.



### Alexandra VUKOVICH

October - December 2021

University of Oxford, England  
[History] (Paris-Oxford Partnership)

#### **Imperial Imaginaries and Pre- Conquest Narratives of Siberia**

This project explores narrative  
strategies employed by  
Muscovite chroniclers to  
imagine the Steppe in the  
period preceding the conquest  
of Siberia in the 16th century.  
Relations with Steppe peoples,  
including the Mongol sultans,  
as well as the importation of  
Byzantine texts and ideas will be  
explored in conjunction  
with experts in Slavonic,  
Mongol, and Siberian history  
and culture in Paris.



### Dong WANG

October 2020 - March 2021  
Shanghai University, China  
[History] (EURICS Fellow)

#### The United States and China: From the Eighteenth Century to the Present

This projects aims to revise the 2013 book, *From the eighteenth century to the present* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield). The most notable changes have been the strategic repositioning at all levels, the great power rivalry on a global scale, and the changing roles of the United States and China in domestic, regional, and global affairs.

This revised second edition of the book takes a comprehensive, long-term view of the trends, patterns, and lessons to be learned from two hundred and forty years of U.S.-China interaction in a global context, always with an eye to the future.



### Don WEENINK

February - June 2021  
University of Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands  
[Sociology]

#### The social forms of public violence

The first aim of the study is to develop a typology of the social forms of violence in public spaces, based on interviews with violent actors, ethnographic data and video footage. Each form will be related to inherent escalatory and de-escalatory tendencies.

The second goal is to apply this typology to larger scale atrocities, providing a micro-translation of three aspects of mass killings: time dynamics and sequences, the role of embodiment and the material environment, and processes of polarization.



### Leor ZMIGROD

April 2021 - June 2021  
University of Cambridge,  
United-Kingdom  
[Psychology].  
Gretty Mirdal Junior Chair  
'Brain, Culture and Society'

#### The Neurocognitive underpinnings of ideological dogmatism

Why are we – as societies and individuals – seduced by ideologies? While past endeavours have focused on the role of motivations, this research program combines cognitive science and neuroscience to examine which neurocognitive and genetic traits confer susceptibility (or resistance) to ideological dogmatism.

The project seeks to illustrate that a rigorous biologically-grounded scientific study of the ideological mind may illuminate ancient paradoxes as well as pertinent societal questions facing modern democracies.



#### CONSTRUCTIVE ADVANCED THINKING' PROGRAM GROUP

November 2021

### Jessie DEZUTTER

Project leader  
Catholic University of Leuven,  
Belgium  
[Psychology]

### Daan DUPPEN

Catholic University of Leuven  
& VLOZO  
(Flemish Network of Retirement  
Homes), Belgium  
[Educational Sciences]

### Gorill HAUGAN

Norwegian University  
of Science and Technology, Norway  
[Public Health]

### Helena LARSSON

Kristianstad University  
& University of Malmö, Sweden  
[Nursing]

### Suvi-Maria Katariina SAARELAINEN

University of Eastern Finland, Finland  
[Philosophy]



#### Unraveling existential suffering and its relation to depression in the elderly: 'existing-well' in nursing homes

The aging of the world's population is accompanied by an increase in comorbidities and disabilities, leading to the need for long-term care in homes for the elderly. These facilities are reporting alarming levels of depressive symptoms. At the same time, professionals report existential difficulties experienced by residents. While no studies are currently available on the subject, this interdisciplinary project aims to clarify the relationship between existential concerns and geriatric depressive symptoms, in order to develop psycho-educational training for professionals working with the elderly.

## FOCUS ON THE RESEARCH OF SOME FELLOWS

### Valentin Behr

2021-2022 Fellow

**Project: Decentering the study of the production and circulation of ideas. Conservative intellectuals and the critique of liberal democracy**



Valentin Behr's research stay was an opportunity to deepen his research on the political sociology of conservative intellectuals and the transnational circulation of their ideas. In particular, it allowed him to refine his conceptual framework. The project, initially focused on the Polish case, was extended to a more systematic comparison of the French and Polish cases, justified by their differences in terms of the structuring of conservative intellectual and political circles, and their investments in the international arena. Drawing on the sociology of intellectuals and the social history of political ideas, the study of conservative turning points was placed in a processual perspective and long temporalities. How do ideas circulate, from one country to another and between the intellectual and political worlds? What are the factors (social, material, institutional) and contexts that favor these circulations?

This project invites us to revisit the figure of the intellectual and to look at the role of 'conservative

civil society' in the legitimization and implementation of anti-liberal political changes. A major objective was to grasp the references and mutual influences between different currents of the right, on both sides of the Atlantic and the former Iron Curtain, in order to better understand the conditions for disseminating ideas into politics.

The stay in France allowed Valentin Behr to complete the Polish data with new interviews and field observations. It also made possible many discussions with French researchers specializing in the sociology of elites and the social history of ideas. These contacts have led to a shift from field analysis, based on factorial analysis, to network analysis. The discussions with the other fellows also led Valentin Behr to identify the more general stake of the project, beyond the case study, namely the role of intellectuals in the making of the political offer. Three key factors were identified, the articulation of which allows us to understand the conditions of success of ideas in politics: biographical (individual, social and psychological trajectories of the actors studied); structural (transformations of the spaces of ideological production that are the university and the media, among others); and situational (the meeting between an ideological offer and the interests of political parties that seize it).

Conservative intellectuals share a set of common traits, including relatively dominated positions in the intellectual space, particularly in academia. This encourages them to invest other spaces of intellectual consecration, turned towards expertise (think tanks) and the media (biographical factors). The diffusion of a conservative and anti-liberal *Zeitgeist* in recent years has been favored by profound transformations of the fields of ideological production, with the symbolic decline of academic expertise in favor of media intellectuals. Conservative intellectuals have also benefited from transformations in the media field: economic (news channels, valorization of social networks) and ideological (creation of media with an assumed conservative editorial positioning) (structural factors). However, conservative ideas can only be disseminated into politics if they meet the interests of actors in the political field who are likely to seize them, either to make certain conservative intellectuals the figureheads of a political movement (as in the case of Poland), or to take up certain divisive themes (such as the 'great replacement' in France) (situational factors). Once in power, conservative parties also tend to reform the spaces of ideological production (through cultural, educational and scientific policies in particular) in a way that contributes to a redistribution of places favorable to conservative

intellectuals, as can be seen in the illiberal democracies of Poland and Hungary, which contributes to the change of political regime.

These issues were discussed at an international workshop 'Intellectuals against liberal democracy' organized by Valentin Behr at the IAS.

## Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli

2020-2021 Fellow,  
Sorbonne University - IAS Chair 'Major Changes'.

### Project: Democracy in the Global Law of Energy Transitions



The project aimed to study how law and governance protect and re-imagine the involvement of individuals and communities in the fight against climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy. The fellowship at the Paris IAS as part of the Chair on 'Major Changes' helped to shift the focus of the initial project, both because of collaborations with the Sorbonne-University Institute for Environmental Transition (SU-ITE) and in response to important new legal developments. The project initially focused on the democratic challenges arising from the governance of the clean energy transition. When SU-ITE joined the organization of a citizens' assembly on climate change in France in November 2019 (as part of the 'fact-checking' group), Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli was invited to join the team to provide legal expertise. The insights she gained into the work of the citizens' assembly were directly connected to the fundamental questions about democratic issues at the heart of her research, and encouraged her to look more closely at the impacts of such experiences on climate lawmaking. This opportunity was valuable in that the French citizens' assembly is now considered a model for deliberative assemblies on climate change in other countries. The research agenda was

therefore modified to take into account what the researcher considers a 'deliberative turn' in the development of climate legislation.

This shift resulted in a conceptual article on the meanings of energy democratization in international law, 'Re-imagining the Making of Climate Law and Policy in Citizens' Assemblies', *Transnational Environmental Law*, 2022 (Cambridge University Press). <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/transnational-environmental-law/article/reimagining-the-making-of-climate-law-and-policy-in-citizens-assemblies/A591CF2EBFF3E60CF2BC4FE365503E3>.

This article examines the process and outcomes of three national-level citizens' climate assemblies in Ireland, France, and the United Kingdom to assess their contribution to the development of climate law and policy. To do so, it first examines whether citizens' assemblies have the capacity to improve the substance of climate law and argues that they are not necessarily able to offer solutions to the difficult trade-offs required for climate action. It then explores how citizens' assemblies have fed into subsequent legislative processes to demonstrate their positive influence and draws lessons for our understanding of climate lawmaking.

Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli also worked on an article more focused on practical policy recommendations on the state of the law regarding public participation in the nuclear energy sector. When is a cross-border

public participation process necessary? Under what circumstances does the life extension of a nuclear power plant require a transboundary environmental impact assessment? At what level of decision-making should public participation occur? The paper will outline the main legal inconsistencies that have recently emerged in the context of public participation obligations in nuclear energy activities in order to understand how international law can democratize a nuclear-based energy transition.

Finally, the residency at the Paris IAS has resulted in a book project entitled *Legislating for Climate Change: Citizens' Assemblies and the Making of Climate Law*. This book will provide a systematic analysis of this emerging trend to uncover the key characteristics of citizens' climate assemblies and assess whether they can lead to 'better' climate law. The aim is to understand how the specificities of climate law shape the deliberative exercise, and in turn, how assemblies influence the making of climate law.



## Sheldon Garon

2021-2022 Fellow

**Project: When Home Fronts Become Battlefields:  
A Transnational History of Violence Against Civilians in Japan,  
Germany, and Britain During the First  
and Second World Wars**



During his fellowship, Sheldon Garon expanded his initial project from a comparison of ‘home fronts’ to a broader study of ‘global war on civilians’. His research made him realize that the targeting of civilians to win wars is an even more important phenomenon than he had suspected. The war in Ukraine prompted him to think more systematically about 20th-century developments that led belligerents to attack enemy civilians, not as ‘collateral damage’, but as deliberate targets. Along with other colleagues, Sheldon Garon has been able to reflect on how studies of blockades, bombings, demoralization, sexual violence, resistance, and civil defense help us understand the status of civilians in war zones today.

In particular, the project has expanded by strengthening the ‘global history’ approach to the two world wars. In other words, rather than treating each national case as an exceptional episode (the British ‘Finest Hour’, Nazi terror, or Japanese ‘fanaticism’), it demonstrates that strategies and home fronts developed in relation to each other around the world. This ‘transnational learning’ also took place diachronically from one war to the next. One example is the

often-overlooked use of food blockades in World War II—beyond the British blockade of Germany in 1914–18—which should be seen as part of the evolution of transnational ideas and practices of targeting civilians to win wars.

This new work was reviewed in three main papers. The first two, ‘Applying Global History to the Study of War: Transnational Narratives of Resilience under Aerial Bombardment’ and ‘Japan’s Transnational Home Front’ were presented as part of the ‘Globalizing the History of the World Wars’ series of international online workshops led by Bruno Cabanes (Ohio State University), which allowed Sheldon Garon to interact with leading historians of the period. The third lecture, ‘Blockade as Transnational Strategy: The Perspective from Japan’, was presented at the Trondheim conference ‘The Blockade in the Era of the Two World Wars’. It showed that a number of states during the Second World War consciously used hunger as a weapon to incite the urban working classes to pressure their governments to surrender. By introducing the brutally successful (and unknown) U.S. food blockade of Japan in 1943–45, Sheldon Garon prompted his fellow historians of Europe to think about the conflict more holistically and to analyze more systematically the continuities between the two world wars. Finally, these reflections on historical continuities –up to the present day– and on the instrumentalization of civilian populations were the subject of a roundtable discussion at the IAS entitled

‘War and Civilians: Historical Perspectives on the War in Ukraine’.

Another significant advance concerns the analysis of civilian ‘morale’ in wartime, which has also been the subject of diachronic and transnational learning. Until now, no literature had attempted to examine the significant global circulation of ideas about how to win wars by destroying the enemy’s civilian morale. No actor at the time could define morale precisely, yet bombing and blockades against civilians were often justified on the grounds that they would break morale. World War I scientists claimed to be able to measure morale, thus giving victory a pseudo-scientific dimension, based on the observation of previous and foreign experiences. The discussion with other IAS researchers, and in particular with psychologists and cognitive scientists, helped Sheldon Garon to better understand and conceptualize this phenomenon, and to show its astonishing actuality.

All of these reflections are to be pursued and extended in the framework of a collaborative project ‘Global War on Civilians, 1914–45’, broader than the initial book project, which Sheldon Garon intends to submit to the European Research Council in 2023.

## Victoria Lee

2020-2021 Fellow

**Project: Microbial Control Engineering  
in Twentieth-Century Japan**



During her residency, Victoria Lee completed the manuscript of her book *The Arts of the Microbial World: Fermentation Science in Twentieth-Century Japan*, published in late 2021 by the

University of Chicago Press <https://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/A/bo115839973.html.html>. In parallel, she worked to deepen the comparative framework of research and its relevance to contemporary issues.

In particular, she studied the interrelated changes in 21st century microbiology that invite a shift in our understanding of and policies toward microbes, from a focus solely on eradication to one that also considers ecological interdependence. These are both epistemic changes, namely the discovery of the microbiome, and practical changes in health and the environment, particularly the phenomenon of antibiotic resistance. She linked these developments to the context of changes in fields such as genetic sequencing technology (metagenomics), medical microbiology (evolutionary and ecological approaches), genetics and genomics (how the design of cells as closed, dictated, cybernetic programs (how the conception of cells as closed, gene-driven cybernetic programs gave way to a conception of life based on

open environmental interaction), which contributed to the global epistemic shift of the 21st century.

Victoria Lee explored three ways in which Japanese fermentation science in the twentieth century presented suggestive parallels to new approaches emerging in contemporary microbiology. The link between biotechnology and the long history of artisanal (food fermentation) practices in Japan has indeed led to a different kind of biology than in the West.

- 1) It emphasized metabolism rather than genetics, function rather than identity, and what living things could do rather than what they were.
- 2) It placed a high value on biodiversity, in which there was no unambiguous link between species/strain and function, unknown biodiversity was a source of creativity, and the value placed on biodiversity was at odds with an approach dominated by eradication.
- 3) She emphasized ecosystem management, in which, for example, the holistic design and study of nutrient flow in the national industrial landscape of early 20th century Japan could be compared to today's view of the flow of microbial strains on a farm, or the flow of microbial genes that cause antibiotic resistance.

Victoria Lee's arguments are based on a comparison with the recent development of microbiological studies of raw milk cheeses in France, from the 1990s to the present. She argues that history can serve as a

reservoir of possibilities for the present, and that current calls for alternative approaches to eradication may be answered in part by turning to the knowledge of artisanal farming traditions. Around this issue, she organized a cross-sectoral forum of researchers and industry (see p 75).

On the basis of this work, Victoria Lee wrote a chapter for a collective book on the history of food in East Asia. It returns to the cultural significance of the study of microbial domestication—an area in which Japanese research using classical Pasteurian techniques preceded the current genomic work by half a century. In this chapter, she takes as her framework the problems related to aflatoxin (a toxin produced by molds), and reflects on traditional food and environmental health.

## Pierre Mérel

2020-2021 Fellow,  
Paris-Saclay University – Paris IAS 'Jean d'Alembert' Chair

**Project: Economic approaches to agriculture: effects of climate change; impacts of wine appellations; organic agriculture and well-being**



Pierre Mérel's stay in Paris allowed him to advance his research in economics on agricultural issues in three main directions.

On the econometric analysis of the effects of climate change, he was able to finalize an article evaluating the capacity of the panel method to account for the long-term impacts of meteorological phenomena and thus of climate change on agricultural yields. Based on an analysis of the conditions of relevance of this approach, he was able to establish that the available data showed an adaptation of agricultural production to climate change in France and the United States. The article 'Climate Econometrics: Can the Panel Approach Account for Long-Run Adaptation?' was published in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ajae.12200>.

Pierre Mérel also continued his research on the economics of wine to assess the impact of the 1935 French law on Appellations of Controlled Origin. Using historical data from the period 1907–1969, he shows that this law most likely had the intended

effect of providing the necessary incentives for appellation wine producers to maintain or even increase the quality of their production. He estimates the increase in social welfare to be at least 7%, relative to the total value of the wine market in France, as a result of the law. He also shows that the importance of AOC recognition is linked to an acceleration of the replanting rate, suggesting that the reform has encouraged winegrowers to replant their vines with grape varieties authorized for the claimed appellation, which may have contributed to quality improvement. These results are particularly important in view of the existing regulatory tensions between European countries, notably France, and the new wine-producing countries, especially those of Anglo-Saxon culture. Indeed, Europe is often accused of protectionism regarding the defense of its appellations of origin. A quantitative economic argument demonstrating the social utility of a public system of definition of appellations is therefore useful. This work was presented at a workshop organized at the IAS in which representatives of the administration (INAO, FranceAgriMer, DGCCRF) and of the wine industry participated (see p. 76). They led to the publication of the article 'How Big is the Lemons Problem: Historical Evidence from French Wines'. *European Economic Review*, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0014292121001628?via%3Dihub>.

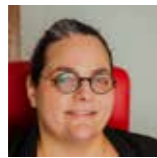
Finally, Pierre Mérel's stay was the occasion to start a study aimed at measuring the probable effects, in

terms of welfare and equity, of policies to increase the area under organic farming. The analysis consisted of calibrating and evaluating a structural model of land use, agricultural product processing, and household consumption, and then using this model to assess the effects of organic farming subsidy policies on social welfare and household surplus (i.e., the difference between the observed price and what households were willing to pay for organic products), especially for the poorest. The idea behind this study is that any increase in organic farming areas will be partially at the expense of areas devoted to conventional farming, which will likely lead to an increase in the price of conventional products, an increase that will be all the greater since yields per hectare are much lower in organic farming. Pierre Mérel's exchanges with the other IAS fellows led him to rethink the model as an architecture that could also be used to analyze other types of public policies affecting the production, processing, or consumption of agricultural and food products, for example the effect of a tax on nutrition. He was also convinced to go further in the empirical anchoring of the model (by avoiding as much as possible imputing values to the parameters) and to think more deeply about the possible implications of the analysis in terms of public policies.

## Alexandra Vukovich

2021-2022 Fellow, Paris-Oxford Partnership  
(POP, Université Paris Cité)

**Project: Imperial imaginaries  
and pre-conquest narratives of Siberia**



Alexandra Vukovich's stay at the Paris IAS was mainly devoted to the elaboration of a proposal for an ERC grant on the now crucial subject of the historical constitution of the Russian empire and its identity. At a time when the Russian imperial imaginary is being aggressively expressed, with extremely important and immediate geopolitical consequences, taking a scientific look at the constitution of the Russian nation, informed by centuries of history, is particularly timely. The undertaking requires a long work, of which this residency was a decisive step.

The planning and preparation of this project, entitled 'Imperial Imaginaries: Pre-Modern Eurasia between the Mongols and Muscovy (13th-17th centuries)', began in the months leading up to the stay at the IAS. The residency gave Alexandra Vukovich the opportunity to enrich this initial base through exchanges with specialists in the fields of Mongolian history, Turko-Altai historical linguistics, and the history of medieval Russia, Chagatai and Persian literature, premodern Turkish history, Siberian folk culture and art history, Byzantine and Slavic history and literature, and the commercial history of medieval Eurasia.

These discussions were essential to formulate and reformulate the research objectives, as well as to select research collaborators (potential team members for the project), and a board whose members will participate in the research activities and deliverables. These discussions were also essential to developing the project, particularly its source base, which now includes a variety of language groups and associated materials. Some of the main points of discussion revolved around interdisciplinary approaches to the study of premodern North Eurasia, including the use of archaeological objects and decorative themes common to North Eurasian cultures in the absence of written documentation prior to the modern period.

Another area of debate has revolved around the notion of 'indigeneity' in premodern North Eurasia. Beyond a discussion of identity (the constitutive characteristics—religious, linguistic, etc. —that define a group of people), the concept of 'indigeneity' is useful in describing a structural relationship of state and imperial domination over groups defined by a dominant elite (increasingly linked to ethnicity). Beyond defining what is meant by 'indigenous' or investigating the origins of modern indigenous identities, this project will look at the structural formation of indigeneity during the Mongolian and Muscovite imperial conquest and consolidation, and how this process was inscribed locally through displacement, creolization, (settlement) colonialism and dispossession.

For this specific line of research, Alexandra Vukovich mainly used the resources of the Inalco, the collection of photographs and Siberian objects of the Musée du Quai Branly and its library, as well as the resources of the Bibliothèque nationale de France. This research and discussion will figure prominently in the final version of the project, which will be submitted to the European Research Council in early 2022.

The residency at the IAS, although brief, had a decisive impact on the project and allowed the presentation of initial results. A paper entitled 'The Kiev Rus' and the cultures of the Steppe until the Mongolian conquest' was presented at the IDEM doctoral seminar at Inalco ('Identities, memories and creations: minorities (ethnic, religious, gendered, sexual) in the Eurasian space'), coordinated by Dominique Samson and Olga Blinova. Alexandra Vukovich also gave a presentation on 'Moscovite imperial imaginary' in the seminar 'Histoire et conscience historique des pays russes' at the EPHE, coordinated by Pierre Gonneau.

The stay at the IAS was also fruitful in terms of publications: in particular, it allowed the completion of an article entitled 'Thoughtful Agglomeration: Late Byzantine Sources for Muscovite Ceremonial', submitted to *Texts and Contexts in Medieval Rus' and Early Modern Russia* (London: Routledge). This article was inspired by the research undertaken for another article prepared during the residency, entitled 'Impe-

rial Imaginaries: chronicle-writing at the dawn of conquest', which was submitted to the *Slavic and East European Journal*.

## Don Weenink

2020-2021 Fellow

**Project: Social Forms of Public Violence**



Most studies of violence do not focus on the phenomenon of violence itself but rather on the factors that explain it. Moreover, research that purports to focus on violence itself often tends to isolate situational factors, neglecting the sequentiality of actions. Don Weenink's goal was to shed light on both the phenomenon of violence and the factors that shape it.

Part of his fellowship was devoted to finalizing an article on de-escalating violent incidents in public space, based on video analysis. Most social science work focuses on either violence or de-escalation. The project on the social forms of public violence integrates these two literatures and perceives (the possibility of) de-escalation action by third parties as part of the trajectories promoting or diminishing violence. This work resulted in a publication in one of the leading journals in criminology, the *British Journal of Criminology*: 'Circles of Peace. A Video Analysis of Situational Group Formation and Collective Third-Party Intervention in Violent Incidents' <https://academic.oup.com/bjc/article/62/1/18/6299950>.

Working on the trajectories of street violence using qualitative video analysis helped Don Weenink develop a theory of the social forms of public violence.

The ethnomethodological notion of trajectories provides a good starting point for conceptualizing the various forms of public violence, highlighting their different temporalities and degrees of institutionalization/ritualization. It led to the submission of an article ('How to Start a Fight? A Qualitative Video Analysis of the Trajectories toward Violence Based on Phone- camera Recorded Fights') to *Psychology of Violence*, a leading journal in psychology and criminology.

Don Weenink also analyzed data on public lynchings in Pakistan, which led to an important finding: instead of spontaneous mob behavior, lynchings are orchestrated political rituals in which feelings of communion are generated, demonstrating the power of political-religious factions to mobilize their supporters. This contributes to the literature on vigilante violence, showing that lynchings are not only forms of self-justice, but are linked to political conflicts. These findings have prompted reflection on how various social forms of public violence are linked to broader political issues and the state.

From a more microsocial perspective, the research showed that social forms of public violence are types of interactions in which participants orient their actions toward the potential for violence. These interactions follow a trajectory in which participants use the actions of others and their own as a resource to move the interaction away from or toward violence. An audience is present, made up of people who can influence the trajectory, which

consists of successive segments or phases. The turning points open up a new realm of action, moving the trajectory in a new direction. Violence is part of the trajectory, composed of turning points and segments in which certain modes of violent action appear.

The overall concept of trajectory allows us to compare the temporal sequences of different forms of public violence (lynchings, police violence, youth violence, street fights...) and to examine how factors that transcend the specific violent situation shape trajectories. These factors are: the intervention of third parties; the degree of ritualization (as opposed to violence as a simple emotional outpouring), a sign of the social expansion of a violent trajectory in time and space; asymmetries (in numbers, resources, status) between the main actors as well as asymmetries between the main actors and third parties. External interventions, ritualization, and asymmetries mutually shape the trajectories of various forms of public violence.

## Leor Zmigrod

2020-2021 Fellow, Gretty Mirdal Early-Career Researcher Chair in the 'Brain, Culture and Society' program

**Project: The neurocognitive foundations of ideological dogmatism**



Leor Zmigrod explored the question of the neurocognitive foundations of ideological dogmatism through the study of the phenomena of cognitive rigidity, measured by empirical studies. The goal was to understand how, why, and to what extent ideologies shape our basic consciousness and thinking mechanisms. What is it like –in terms of experience and consequences– to be immersed in an ideology? In order to better understand and prevent the phenomena of radicalization, it was also necessary to understand the practical consequences, in terms of behavior, of ideologies., en termes de comportements, des idéologies.

Adherence to an ideology—however radical—does not change the direct experience of the color red or the sound of a clarinet. But adherence to a rigid ideology can influence the way one is phenomenologically attuned to reality. For example, if one says that the clarinet is playing an ideological hymn, one's perception of how the musical notes fit together, their emotional valence, suddenly changes. When one makes a decision based on this sensation, the extent to which the brain has learned to be dogmatic, formalistic, conforming to external instructions, matters. If ideologies offer strict and binding prescriptions, the repetitive commitment to these prescriptions has an impact on the way one learns and acts, on the openness to sensations and to direct

experiences of phenomena. The research attempted to trace the mechanisms by which a powerful immersion in an ideology can transform the way the mind interacts with the objects around it.

In particular, the stay at the IAS allowed for the definition of new empirical modalities for studying cognitive rigidity. It highlighted the need to link perceptions –in particular visual ones– and ideologies, and allowed to envisage an experimental method taking the flexibility of visual perception as a starting point. How does ideology shape the most fundamental processes of visual perception? Does asking participants to engage in tasks that encourage dogmatism and ideological rigidity lead to impoverished or biased perceptions of visual stimuli? Such an empirical demonstration should conceptualize the notion of 'ideological awareness' and determine the extent to which ideological and dogmatic thinking can shape responses to stimuli. In addition, a developmental analysis will aim to make it possible to study the flexibility of the developing mind in order to ask relevant questions about the emergence of dogmatism over the life course.

Leor Zmigrod's fellowship has resulted in several publications, including the articles 'The cognitive and perceptual correlates of ideological attitudes: a data-driven approach', *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2020.0424>, and 'The Habitual Tendencies Questionnaire: A tool for psychometric individual differences research', *Personality and mental Health*, <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pmh.1524>.



## Fostering dialogue

### INTERDISCIPLINARITY

The confrontation of perspectives and methods makes it possible to develop new points of view and encourages innovation. The value of the research stays at the Paris IAS, both for science in general and for the fellows in their particular research, is therefore largely based on the diversity of disciplines within the cohort. This diversity offers the possibility of fruitful dialogue between researchers from different scientific and national cultures, who usually have few opportunities to meet. It is unanimously celebrated by the fellows in their end of stay report.

**The weekly three-hour internal seminars** invite each researcher to present his or her research project to the other fellows, in discussion with a guest researcher from a Parisian university, in a spirit of dialogue and openness between the disciplines represented. The idea is that each participant contributes constructively to the fellow's project. Except for the guest discussant, whose role is to make a critical comment of about ten minutes after the fellow's presentation, the seminar is closed to the public, which allows for a great deal of trust and freedom of speech. In the unanimous opinion of the fellows, the intellectual exchanges during the seminar are of a high quality.

For the presenter, the internal seminar is an intense exercise, but much appreciated. The sessions are facilitated by Saadi Lahlou and Simon Luck.

A recording of the seminar is provided to the fellows so that they can review the content of the discussions, which are always dense and rich in references to various disciplines. Introduced two years ago, a reflective feedback session held one week after each seminar has proven to be extremely productive and appreciated. During this session, the researcher who presented his or her project the previous week presents to the others what he or she took away from the session, often returning to specific questions. While in the heat of the discussion, certain original or disturbing ideas are not perceived in depth, the cold reflection, by listening to the exchanges again, allows them to be integrated and to consult the references provided by the colleagues.

**31 internal seminars were held in 2021.**





One Tuesday evening per month, the IAS also organizes the 'Tuesday Wine & Conversation', a moment of sociability and scientific conviviality that provides fruitful interactions within the research community and an occasion to invite local collaborators, in a pleasantly informal atmosphere.

## Building bridges

### MEETING LOCAL RESEARCHERS

The Paris IAS is located in the heart of the French capital, at the center of scientific and intellectual life. This richness is an integral part of the Institute, since the non-profit organisation that became autonomous in 2011 brings together two major local authorities (the City of Paris and the Île-de-France Region), ten higher education and research institutions in the Île-de-France region, and a foundation. The IAS strongly encourages its researchers to organize **conferences and workshops on its premises, in collaboration with their colleagues in the Paris region.**

To cite a few examples among the dozens held in 2021: law researcher **Leslie-Anne Duvic Paoli** organized, in collaboration with Sorbonne Université, the **workshop 'Climate emergency and energy renewal: democracy and law in transition'** with the participation of researchers from the FMSH, the EHESS, and the Université of Bordeaux.

Historian **Shannon Fogg** initiated the **roundtable 'Solidarities or Exclusion? Neighborhoods in times of crisis in Paris'** with researchers from Paris-Nanterre, EHESS, and INED.

**Claudine Provencher**, Director of LSE Life at the London School of Economics and Political Science and 2020-2021 IAS Fellow, took advantage of her research stay to organize a day of collective reflection in June 2021, which brought together university presidents and representatives of the French and foreign higher education administration to discuss the challenges of student experience.

Campus Condorcet, École Normale Supérieure, École Pratique des Hautes Études, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, London School of Economics and Political Science, Maison des Initiatives Étudiantes de la Ville de Paris, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, Université Paris-Saclay, Université Sorbonne Nouvelle, Sorbonne Université, Université Catholique de Louvain, Université de Genève, Université Paris Sciences & Lettres and Université de Zurich were represented. This initiative will continue in 2022 with other group meetings at the institute on the themes of welcome desks for international students and digital education. These meetings will be followed in 2022 by visits to London by two delegations from IAS member institutions to deepen the exchanges.





**Our links with cultural organizations or scientific cooperation networks also give researchers the opportunity to participate in national scientific events.**

On March 18, the IAS organized a round table 'Neuroscience of violence and values' as part of the 2021 'Brain Awareness Week'. Chaired by Gretty Mirdal (University of Copenhagen) and Alain Berthoz (Collège de France), both co-directors of the IAS's Brain, Culture and Society program, this round table brought together, among other international experts, researchers such as Itzhak Fried (University of California Los Angeles Medical Center & Tel Aviv University), Patrick Haggard (University College London), Leor Zmigrod (University of Cambridge), and Saadi Lahlou (London School of Economics).

On January 28, three IAS researchers, Pascal Bastien (Université du Québec à Montréal/GRHS, 2016-2017 fellow), Simon Macdonald (Queen Mary University of London, 2016-2017 fellow), and Colin Jones (Queen Mary University of London, 2020-2021 fellow) organized, at the request of the IAS, a meeting as part of the 'Nuit des Idées 2021' coordinated by the Institut Français entitled 'Proximité et mobilisation politique. Neighbors and Neighborhoods in Paris during the Revolution'.

**In 2021, despite the health crisis and the various confinements, eight research fellows were able to organize major public scientific events at the end of their stay, thanks to technical assistance from the IAS. These events brought together more than 300 participants.**

*'I made new contacts with colleagues in France and European countries; I received important feedback from them (...) who invited me to other seminars and events and suggested me some publications.'*

Arturo Alvarado, 2020-2021 Research Fellow



**A PRIVILEGED CONNECTION WITH RESEARCHERS FROM OUR PARTNER UNIVERSITIES**

In accordance with its mission to support intellectual and scientific exchanges in France and internationally, the Paris IAS offers each of its academic and scientific partners the possibility of organizing conferences and seminars at the Hôtel de Lauzun, with a view to fostering scientific interaction in the field of social sciences and humanities, and beyond. An annual call for proposals offers researchers and professors from the partner institutions the opportunity to submit a project for a scientific event that they would like to see hosted at the Institute. Each partner institution benefits from a total of three days per academic year.

The IAS offers meeting rooms and equipment to the organizers of the selected events. In 2021, the Paris IAS hosted 10 scientific events organized by its university partners in this framework. Unfortunately other planned events had to be cancelled by the organizers due to the health crisis.

On the next page is an example of a scientific conference organized in the premises and with the support of the Paris IAS by the Global Research Institute of Paris (GRIP), Université Paris Cité, with the objective of demonstrating research on the consequences of development on a global scale beyond the economic level, to enhance the potential of these research themes and to consolidate an international research network with its partners in the North and South.



2021

**The Other Globalization**

**Thursday, November 25, 2021**

**Opening**

**Edouard Kaminski**,  
Université Paris Cité

**Rigas Arvanitis**, GRIP, Ceped

**The multiscale circulation of knowledge**

**Fernanda Beigel**,  
CONICET - Argentina

**A different kind of globalization: for a historical geo-epistemics**

**Stéphane Dufoix**,  
Université Paris-Nanterre,  
Sophiapol

**The terrains of the global: semantic mapping of GRIP**

**Rigas Arvanitis**, GRIP, Ceped

**Friday, November 26, 2021**

**The new globalization of knowledge networks**

Moderated by **Philippe Laredo**,  
Université Gustave Eiffel  
(IFRIS, Institut Francilien,  
Recherche, Innovation et Société)

**Fernanda Beigel**,  
CONICET- Argentina

**Rigas Arvanitis**,  
GRIP, Ceped

**Matias Milia**,  
Instituto Tecnológico  
Autónomo de México

**Individual ethics and global expertise**

Moderated by **Lucie Clech**,  
ClimHB, Ceped

**Camille Al-Dabaghy**,  
Cresppa - LabTop,  
Université Paris 8

**Sidy Cissokho**,  
Clersé - Université de Lille, CNRS

**David Demortain**,  
INRAE et LISIS

**Fanny Chabrol**,  
IRD, Ceped

**Daily life, culture and globality: towards new cosmopolitanisms?**

Moderated by **Elsa Barreda**,  
in charge of communication  
and scientific culture, IRD

**Nicolas Puig**,  
IRD, URMIS,  
Université Paris Cité

**Vincenzo Cicchelli**,  
Université Paris Cité, Ceped

**Muriel Rouyer**,  
Université de Nantes , CNRS 6297

**Anna Khalonina**,  
Université Paris Cité

**Technological stores of the world**

Moderated by  
**Mariana Gameiro**,  
post-doctoral fellow IRD, Ceped

**Bérénice Bon**,  
IRD, CESSMA, INALCO,  
Université Paris Cité

**Cecilia Passanti**,  
Ceped, Université Paris Cité

**Koichi Kameda**,  
IFRIS, Ceped

**Coming to the city**

Moderated by  
**Jean-Baptiste Lanne**,  
CESSMA,  
Université Paris Cité

**Marie Gibert-Flutre**,  
CESSMA,  
Université Paris Cité

**Philippe Cadène**,  
CESSMA,  
Université Paris Cité

**Julien Mallet**,  
IRD, URMIS,  
Université Paris Cité

**Rigas Arvanitis**,  
GRIP, Ceped

## Sharing knowledge

**Driven by the desire to promote the impact of SSH research on society, the Paris IAS works with its fellows and alumni to create spaces for reflection and exchange that bring together academics, citizens, political decision-makers, and industry, with the common objective of responding to major societal issues. Some IAS member institutions are particularly active in these initiatives.**

Meetings with the public are organized on a regular basis in order to give people who are not familiar with research easier access to its results and an occasion to open up to scientific thinking.

### ACTING IN TIMES OF CRISIS

The series of debates and meetings *Agir en temps de crise* (Acting in times of crisis), co-organized with the EPHE-PSL and with the support of the Campus Condorcet, took place from January 20 to June 9, 2021. The sociologist and director of studies at the EPHE Séverine Mathieu, Saadi Lahlou, professor at the LSE and director of the Paris IAS, and Simon Luck, scientific director of the Paris IAS, were in charge of the scientific coordination. With six sessions, each focusing on a specific type of crisis, this series invited researchers and field actors

to compare their analyses and share their experiences of action in times of crisis in order to draw lessons for the future.

Benefiting from a partnership with the French daily newspaper *Libération* and *France Culture* Conférences, this series generated 1,900 registrations, 4,960 replay views on our YouTube channel for an average viewing time of 34 minutes, and 42661 impressions. It is possible to replay the videos and to consult the summary memos of each session on the dedicated website [www.agirentempsdecrise.fr](http://www.agirentempsdecrise.fr). (Example of a summary note in this report, see page 86)



Acting in times  
of crisis, 2021 series

January 20, 2021

**THE HEALTH CRISIS  
Covid-19: what lessons  
from the health crisis?**

With the participation of **Nathalie Bajos**, director of research at Inserm and director of studies at EHESS, **Jean-François Delfraissy**, president of the Covid-19 national Scientific Council, **Nicolas Foureur**, physician. Moderated by **Éric Favereau**, journalist at *Libération*.

February 04, 2021

**THE ECONOMIC CRISIS  
Inequalities,  
precariousness, keys to  
overcoming them**

With the participation of **Esther Duflo**, Nobel Prize winner in economics, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, **Claire Hédon**, Human Rights Defender, **Frédéric Worms**, professor of contemporary philosophy at the École normale supérieure. Moderated by **Séverine Mathieu** and **Saadi Lahlou**.

March 04, 2021

**THE MIGRATION CRISIS  
From global to local,  
what migration policies?**

With the participation of **François Héran**, sociologist, professor at the Collège de France, **Didier Leschi**, director general of the French Office for Immigration and Integration, **Fabienne Lassalle**, deputy director general of SOS Méditerranée France. Moderated by **Séverine Mathieu** and **Saadi Lahlou**.

April 14, 2021

**THE HISTORY  
OF PANDEMICS  
Can we learn from past  
pandemics?**

With the participation of **Patrick Boucheron**, historian and professor at the Collège de France, **Thierry Wirth**, director of studies at the École Pratique des Hautes Études. Moderated by **Séverine Mathieu** and **Saadi Lahlou**.

May 26, 2021

**THE CRISIS  
OF GENDER IDENTITIES  
Controversies on gender:  
mobilizations  
and struggles**

With the participation of **Judith Butler**, philosopher, professor at the University of California at Berkeley, **Delphine Horvilleur**, rabbi and writer, **Najat Vallaud-Belkacem**, former Minister of Women's Rights and then of National Education, Higher Education and Research. Moderated by **Frédérique Matonti**, professor of political science at the Université Paris I - Panthéon-Sorbonne, **Séverine Mathieu** and **Saadi Lahlou**.

June 09, 2021

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
CRISIS  
Can we still preserve  
ecosystems?**

With the participation of **Delphine Batho**, Assemblée nationale representative of Deux-Sèvres department and president of Génération Écologie political party, **Bruno David**, naturalist and president of the National Museum of Natural History. Moderated by **Séverine Mathieu** and **Saadi Lahlou**.

**'POSITIVE FUTURE':  
HIGHLIGHTING FORESIGHT WORK**

The many reflections on the 'world after' that the pandemic generated have shown that the need to build a new model of society is now well understood. The question of transition and tomorrow's world is a regular topic of conversation and debate among the fellows and with the scientific management of the IAS. While this perspective should galvanize mobilization and collaboration to address societal issues and manage the transition, it turns out that the prevailing discourse is one of collapse. Dystopian discourses are not constructive. Yet, the solutions will come first from the sciences, especially the social sciences, and these solutions will be both transdisciplinary and international. It was unthinkable that the Paris IAS would remain on the sidelines of these societal issues. It seemed necessary to continue the movement engaged in 2019 with the Paris IAS conference 'Assessing territorial resilience: indicators and tools for governance' organized with the City of Paris, the EIVP, and the support of MESRI.

**Because there are research and prospective studies that outline positive alternatives for tomorrow's world, the Paris IAS joined forces in February 2021 with the 2100 Foundation and the Swedish Institute for Futures Studies to launch the Positive Future initiative.**

The goal of this project is to make these constructive and still little-known foresight studies widely known, with two objectives in mind: **to help people think about a desirable and realistic future, and to encourage positive and inspiring visions of the future.**



On April 1, 2021, two months after its launch, several tools were set up to facilitate the project and give it exposure:

- A scientific resource database accessible to all from the website [www.positive-future.org](http://www.positive-future.org), fed by a scientific committee composed of researchers, international foresight specialists, representatives of the City of Paris (Marie-Christine Lemardeley, Célia Blauel);
- A series of webinars to enrich the reflection on the future;
- A thematic competition to stimulate participatory imagination and spread positive visions of the future.

**The competition**

The main event of the Positive Future initiative was the competition, which ran from April 1 to May 31, 2021, on the theme of 'The City in 2100'. This topic invited participants to rethink our lifestyles and urban spaces for the next century. They had to present a credible and original vision of the cities of the future in the form of an article, a short story, a video or a comic. The selection criteria included the ability of proposals to generate commitment, create social links, and provide directly actionable perspectives.

The jury was made up of eight personalities from the worlds of science, industry, the arts, the media, politics and foresight.



**The Jury of the competition**

**Anne F. Garréta**, novelist and professor of literature at Duke University (USA) and Université Rennes 2. Winner of the Prix Médicis in 2002, she is a member of the OuLiPo and a jury member of the Prix Médicis.

**Antoine Buéno**, writer and advisor to the Senate in charge of monitoring the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Delegation for Prospective Studies.

**Benoît Peeters**, essayist, he is also the scriptwriter of the comic book series *Les Cités obscures* (ed. Casterman) in collaboration with François Schuiten.

**Célia Blauel**, deputy mayor of Paris since 2014, and since the municipal elections of June 2020, in charge of the Seine, Prospective Paris 2030 and Resilience.

**Cristián Jiménez**, filmmaker, director of the department of audiovisual creation at Universidad Austral (Chile).

**Erik F. Øverland**, President of the World Futures Studies Federation, co-editor and co-founder of the *European Journal of Futures Research*.

**Marie-Christine Lemardeley**, Deputy Mayor of Paris, in charge of higher education, research and student life.

**Sophie Tran**, deputy director of the Cinema Unit at ARTE France.

## The resources

In addition to the scientific resources made available, the scientific committee offered **online lectures** on the future of the city to **provide food for thought** for the participants in the competition and anyone interested in the theme.

From March to June, a dozen personalities, urban planners, political decision-makers, foresight specialists and social science researchers shed light on the topic in eight webinars chaired by the program's founders, Jean-Éric Aubert, President of the Société Française de Prospective, and Saadi Lahlou, Director of the Paris IAS.

### Positive Future Webinars Series

March 3, 2021

#### Nature and future of the urban phenomenon

with **Fabienne Goux-Baudiment**, founder of proGective.

April 8, 2021

#### Living well in the city in 2100? Concrete paths to a positive future

with **Saadi Lahlou**, Director of the Paris IAS and **Jean-Eric Aubert**, President of the 2100 Foundation.

April 21, 2021

#### Cities in Tomorrow's World. Urban planning agencies exploring (happy) futures

with **Brigitte Bariol-Mathais**, Architect and Urban planner, director of the National federation of urban planning agencies (FNAU) and **Karine Hurel**, Geographer and Cartographer, Deputy director of the FNAU.

May 4, 2021

#### Drivers of Change and Lifestyle in 2050: A Decentralized and Autonomous Futurescape

with **Victor V. Motti**, Director of the World Futures Studies Federation.

May 10, 2021

#### Cities after the pandemic

with **Patrick Braouezec**, Honorary President of the National Council of Cities, **Patrick Le Galès**, CNRS research director, dean of the Urban School of Sciences Po, **Bettina Laville**, founding president of Comité 21.

May 17, 2021

#### The meaning of the city - a poetic prospective approach

with **Georges Amar**, futurist École des Mines ParisTech.

May 25, 2021

#### Urban ecological restoration: going beyond the city-nature opposition

with **Marion Waller**, urban planner and philosopher, advisor to the Mayor of Paris.

June 14, 2021

#### Neighbourhoods for the Future: a Plea for a Social and Ecological Urbanism

with **Maarten Hajer**, professor of Urban Futures at the University of Utrecht.

## A GREAT SUCCESS

A total of 300 candidates of all nationalities participated in the competition. The jury paid attention to the narrative, the quality of the plot and the formal features, but also and above all, the realistic nature of the vision of the city proposed - which was the most important criterion. This was an essential requirement, for which the online resource database and webinars were set up.

The results were announced on September 30, 2021, during a ceremony broadcast on the Positive Future YouTube channel.

Anne-Laure Cases' short story *En attendant Cléo*, a universal tale of love in a future Paris, won the Grand Prize. Five other candidates were awarded a prize, while a sixth team was particularly greeted by the competition organizers for having relied on foresight work and having proposed an original and relevant collective work (a comic entitled *Vivaldi 2100*).

Each winning work can be read in its entirety and in its original language on the website [www.positive-future.org](http://www.positive-future.org).

At the end of the year 2021, Positive Future has gained more than 2,000 views of the Youtube replay webinars, 300 subscribers

to the monthly newsletter, 500 unique visitors per month to the dedicated website, and many subscribers to its social networks Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

**About the short story *En attendant Cléo*, Grand Prize winner of the Positive Future 2021 contest.**

*'What gives this story its prize is that it really takes us into a future we believe in, because it remains a human future, a future where not everything is rosy. Because we know that, whatever the innovations that can be introduced, the worst utopia would be that of mandatory happiness for all. Because it would be the extinction of these feelings, of these dreams, of these fantasies, which make the price of our lives'*

**Benoit Peeters**

### SUPPORTING THE VALORIZATION OF FELLOWS' RESEARCH WORK

The Paris IAS makes possible and supports the publication of its fellows' research results in journal articles or scientific books.

For the year 2021, 99 publications (journal articles, book chapters, monographs and collective works, journal issues) related to the research they conducted at the IAS have been reported by 2021 and past fellows. It should be noted that despite the IAS's efforts, researchers do not always keep the Institute informed of all the publications that result from their stay; the 100 or so that are reported to us are a massive underestimate of the actual number.

The IAS also maintains an online video library of the main scientific events organized within its walls, facilitating access to a wider community. It had reached 2,606 subscribers by December 31, 2021. Nearly 93,845 views were registered between January 1 and December 31, 2021.



Perry MYERS

When is Religion a "Conversation-Stopper"?  
The Rise of Religion in the Public Square

The 'Cartes blanches' audiovisual series, a new feature of the year 2021, gave the floor to fellows on a subject of their choice. They are a way of highlighting their thoughts on contemporary societal issues. Designed as scientific events in their own right, four 'cartes blanches' were broadcast in the spring of 2021 at a date and time announced on the IAS's Youtube channel. Topics included the impact of citizens' assemblies on environmental policies, the growing influence of religion in the public sphere, and the relationship between innovation and tradition in Japanese industry.



## Promoting intersectorality

In order to pursue its mission of producing innovative knowledge and new paradigms, the Paris IAS is developing new forms of reflection with its fellows, alumni and partners on the aims, forms and impact of human and social science research on society.

Intersectoral exchanges with the local scientific, economic and political fabric are widely encouraged and are part of the IAS's collective intelligence and development mechanisms for the benefit of its members and researchers.

### CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CROSS-SECTORAL EXCHANGES

In addition to the series of meetings entitled 'Acting in Times of Crisis' (see above, p.66), in 2021 the Institute helped researcher Victoria Lee organize a forum that brought together experts from academia, industry, and other sectors for a wide-ranging debate on contemporary societal issues related to microbial management, which is essential to sustainable growth. The visionary and pioneering work of this researcher, who advocates a thoughtful cohabitation rather than a struggle that humans could not win given the rapid adaptation of microorganisms, brings new perspectives that have taken on a burning relevance with the pandemic.

The selection of this researcher, who predates the pandemic, shows that the Institute naturally attracts not only the best researchers but also those who are ahead of their time.

The IAS also supported the workshop of Pierre Mérel, who invited an international panel of economists to share the results of their research on the economics of wine with the institutional and professional actors of the appellation wine industry. Once again, an innovative work, technically at the forefront of econometric research, while relying on an original corpus of historical, extremely fine data over a long period.

This was an opportunity to discuss fundamental economic questions with experts and actors in the sector, providing solid elements on problems (quality signs, denominations) which are also the subject of bitter regulatory debates within Europe and beyond. (See details on page 76)

**Program of the forum organized by Victoria Lee, 2020-2021**  
**Research fellow**  
**May 27, 2021**

#### Introduction

**Saadi Lahlou**  
(Director of the Institut d'études avancées de Paris)

**Victoria Lee**  
(Ohio University / Institut d'études avancées de Paris)

#### Round table discussion

#### Knowledge of microbes and fermentation in sustainable development

**Marc-André Selosse**  
(National Museum of Natural History)

**Elise Tancoigne**  
(Université de Lausanne)

**Anne Pitkowski**  
(Groupe Bel)

Moderateur:  
**Nicolas Fortané**  
(INRAE)

#### Round table

#### New perspectives on microbial diversity in food and health

**Geneviève Teil** (INRAE)

**Jeanne Ropars**  
(Université Paris-Saclay)

**Sabine Boesen Mariani**  
(Danone Nutricia Research)

Moderator:  
**Elise Tancoigne**  
(Université de Lausanne)

#### Round Table

#### Microbial ecologies in human and animal bodies

**Geneviève Héry-Arnaud**  
(Brest University Hospital and Université de Bretagne Occidentale)

**Thierry Naas**  
(Bicêtre Hospital APHP and Université Paris-Saclay)

**Nicolas Fortané** (INRAE)  
Moderator:  
**Pierre-Olivier Méthot**  
(Laval University)

#### Closing

**Michel Morange**  
(Sorbonne Université and École normale supérieure)



**Program for Pierre Mérel's workshop, 2020-2021 Research fellow**

**June 2, 2021**

Session 1

**Forecasting wine yields at the AOC level**

**Jean-Marie Cardebat**, Professor of economics at the Université de Bordeaux and director of LAREFI.

Session 2

**Determinants of wine exports from Southwestern Europe**

**Vicente Pinilla**, Professor of Economic History at the University of Zaragoza  
**Jean-Marie Cardebat**.

Session 3

**The impact of wine competitions on prices paid to producers**

**Emmanuel Paroissien**, research fellow at INRAE  
**Michael Visser**, Director of Research at CNRS.

Session 4

**The causal value of AOCs in Burgundy**

**Jean-Sauveur Ay**, economist at INRAE and  
**Julie Le Gallo**, Professor of economics at AgroSup Dijon.

Session 5

**The economic effects of the creation of wine AOCs in France**

**Pierre Mérel**, Professor of Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics at the University of California, Davis  
**Ariel Ortiz-Bobea**, Professor of applied economics at Cornell University,  
**Emmanuel Paroissien**.

Roundtable discussion

**Economic analysis in sector policies: expectations, constraints and new issues and new challenges**

With **André Barlier**, Institut National de l'Origine et de la Qualité,  
**Jean-Yves Bizot**, Bureau Interprofessionnel des Vins de Bourgogne,  
**Jean-Sauveur Ay**, National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment  
**Eric Giraud-Héraud**, Université de Bordeaux,  
**Daniel Nairaud**, French Fund for Food and Health.





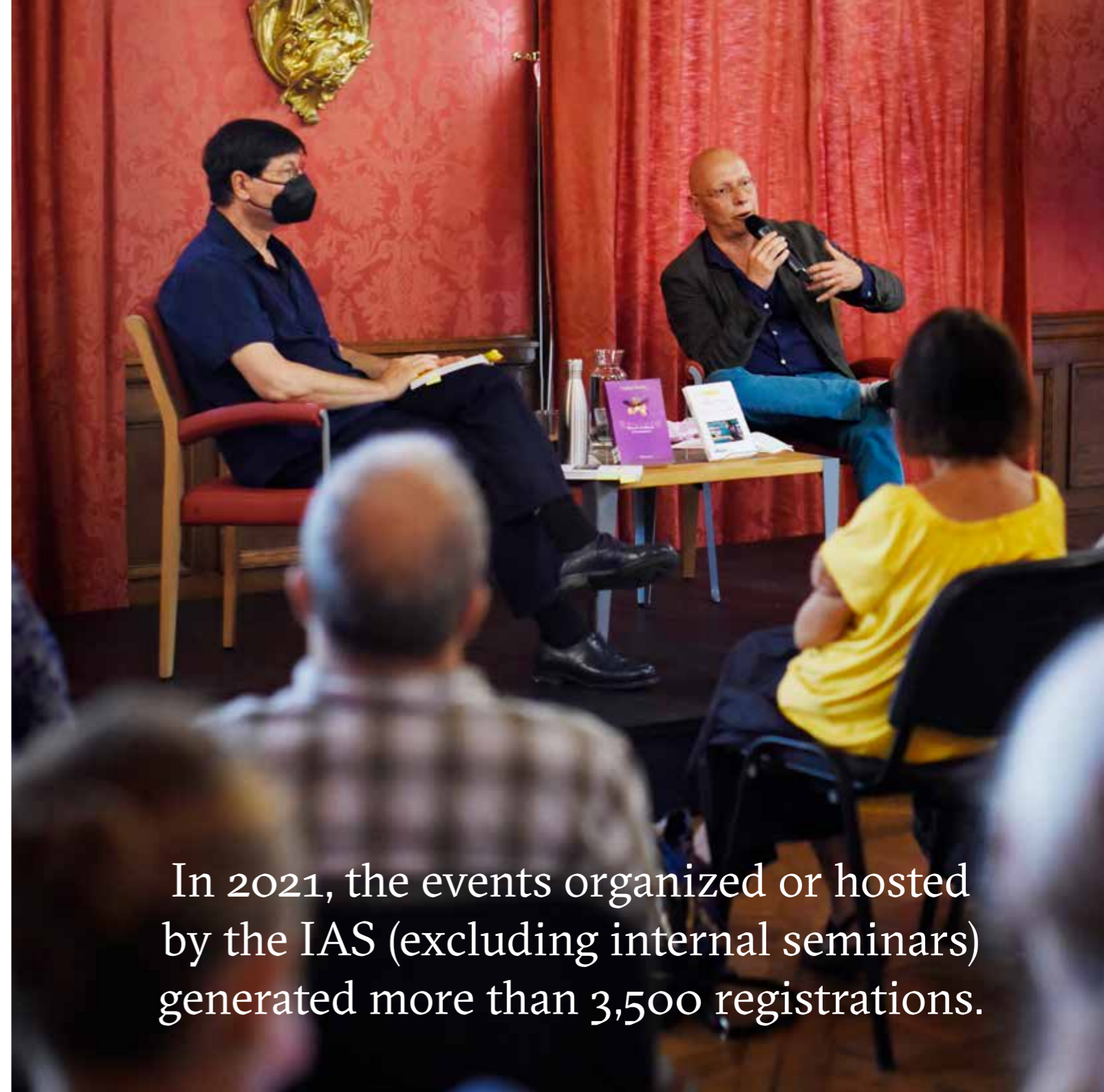
**THE PARIS IAS SUPPORTS RESEARCH  
WITHIN THE CITY OF PARIS  
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS**



Since 2019, the IAS has been supporting the City of Paris in hosting CIFRE doctoral students within its departments. For the City of Paris, the CIFRE (Conventions industrielles de formations par la recherche) program is a tool for innovation and modernization of the administration: young researchers, whose thesis subject is related to the municipality's own issues, provide the City with a new force for reflection, analysis and advice on the development of its public policies.

As a partner of the city, the IAS is helping the municipality to constantly improve the CIFRE system, which is the main place where researchers can become acculturated to the problems of the non-academic world. It provides its expertise through the organization of specific seminars, training sessions, practical workshops, methodological advice, and experience-sharing sessions, thereby encouraging the creation of networks and the development of a culture of collaboration between researchers and municipal services.

It is in charge of the scientific evaluation process for CIFRE contract applicants. The workshops are organized in collaboration with the IAS scientific management and Sophie Zuber, who is in charge of the CIFRE program at the Office of Innovation, Department of Attractiveness and Employment (DAE) of the City of Paris.



In 2021, the events organized or hosted by the IAS (excluding internal seminars) generated more than 3,500 registrations.

# Events organized or hosted in 2021

01/05/2021	<b>Descending and ascending the ladder of democracy: the politics of de-democratization in India, Turkey and the Second French Republic</b>	Presentation by Murat Akan, Bogazici Université, Turkey, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
01/12/2021	<b>The political economy of crime and its impact on democratic governance in Latin America</b>	Presentation by Arturo Alvarado, El Colegio de Mexico, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
01/19/2021	<b>La commande publique comme levier de transition écologique du territoire</b>	Presentation by Annaëlle Mazin, doctoral student at the Université Paris-Saclay and under a CIFRE contract at the Finance and Purchasing Department of the City of Paris, in the internal seminar. With the participation of Meriem Belkhdja, Head of the Responsible Purchasing Unit at the Finance and Purchasing Department
01/20/2021	<b>Covid-19 : quelles leçons de la crise sanitaire ?</b>	First session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of Nathalie Bajos, Inserm, EHES, Jean-François Delfraissy, president of the national Covid scientific committee, Nicolas Foureur, doctor. Moderated by Éric Favereau, <i>Libération</i>
01/26/2021	<b>Democracy in the Global Law of Energy Transitions</b>	Presentation by Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli, King's College, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
01/28/2021	<b>Proximité et mobilisation politique. Voisins et voisinages à Paris sous la Révolution</b>	Talk in the context of the 2021 Nuit des Idées organized by the French Institute and whose 2021 theme was 'Nearby'. With the participation of historians Pascal Bastien, Université du Québec/GRHS, Simon Macdonald, Queen Mary University, and Colin Jones, Queen Mary University and Paris IAS Fellow
01/29/2021	<b>Workshop 'Encadrants CIFRE'</b>	Exchange and reflection workshop for supervisors of CIFRE doctoral students from the City of Paris organized by the Paris
02/03/2021	<b>City Planning and the brain: a new interdisciplinary approach?</b>	2nd Workshop as part of the 'Brain, Culture and Society' program, organized by François Pitti, Director of Strategic Foresight, Bouygues Construction, Davide Ruzzon, University of Venice School of Architecture (NAAD program), Alain Berthoz, Collège de France, with the contribution of Gretty Mirdal, co-director of the program
02/09/2021	<b>Spiritual Empires in Europe and India. Cosmopolitan Religious Movements and their National Factions, 1875-1918</b>	Presentation by Perry Myers, Albion College, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
02/11/2021	<b>Inégalités, précarité, des clés pour les surmonter</b>	Second session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of Esther Duflou, Nobel Prize in Economics, MIT, Claire Hédon, Human Rights Defender, Frédéric Worms, École normale supérieure, moderated by Séverine Mathieu, EPHE and Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS.
02/16/2021	<b>Connected by Design: Material and Aesthetic Exchange between Africa and Europe in the Era of the Slave Trade</b>	Communication de Cécile Fromont, Yale University, résidente 2020-2021, dans le séminaire interne de l'IEA
03/02/2021	<b>Imagination and the Self</b>	Presentation by Dilip Ninan, Tufts University, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar

03/03/2021	<b>La Ville, espèce dominante ? Nature et avenir du phénomène urbain</b>	Webinar by Fabienne Goux-Baudiment as part of the Positive Future initiative
03/04/2021	<b>Du global au local, quelles politiques migratoires ?</b>	Third session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series, organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of François Héran, Collège de France, Didier Leschi, French Office for Immigration and Integration, Fabienne Lassalle, SOS Méditerranée, moderated by Séverine Mathieu, EPHE, and Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS
03/09/2021	<b>Unravelling existential suffering and its relation to depression in older adults: EXIST-well in nursing homes (CAT program)</b>	Presentation of the research project of the CAT group led by Jessie Dezutter, Université catholique de Louvain, in the internal seminar
03/10/2021	<b>Entrailles, tripes et boyaux. Le ventre dans tous ses états, Antiquité, Moyen Âge, Epoque moderne</b>	Conference organized by Franck Collard and Evelyne Samame, Université Paris Nanterre and Université de Versailles-St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, with the support of the Paris IAS
03/16/2021	<b>Microbe Smiths: Engineering Microbial Control in Twentieth-Century Japan</b>	Presentation by Victoria Lee, Ohio University, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
03/18/2021	<b>Human and divine power in the speech-acts of ancient Greek healing and cursing</b>	Lecture by Christopher Faraone, professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Chicago, organized by Markham Geller, Paris IAS Fellow, with the participation of Cléo Carastro, lecturer at the EHES
03/18/2021	<b>Neurosciences de la violence et des valeurs</b>	Round table organized by Gretty Mirdal, University of Copenhagen and head of the Brain Culture and Society program of the Paris IAS, and Alain Berthoz, Collège de France, for the 2021 Brain Awareness Week
03/23/2021	<b>Assessing Food Policies with Economic Data</b>	Presentation by Pierre Mérel, University of California Davis, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
06/04/2021	<b>Knowing about Genocide: Armenian Suffering and Epistemic Struggles</b>	Presentation by Joachim Savelsberg, 2018-2019 Paris IAS Fellow, in the internal seminar
04/08/2021	<b>Bien vivre dans la ville en 2100 ? Des pistes concrètes pour un futur positif</b>	Webinar by Jean-Éric Aubert, President of the 2100 Foundation, and Saadi Lahlou, Director of the Paris IAS in the context of the Positive Future initiative
04/13/2021	<b>From Lab to Field to School: Leveraging insights from infants to promote children's learning</b>	Presentation by Elizabeth Spelke, Harvard University, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
04/14/2021	<b>Peut-on apprendre des pandémies du passé ?</b>	Fourth session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series, organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of Patrick Boucheron, Collège de France, Thierry Wirth, EPHE, moderated by Séverine Mathieu, EPHE, and Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS
04/21/2021	<b>Les villes dans le monde d'après - Les agences d'urbanisme explorent les futurs (heureux)</b>	Webinar by Brigitte Bariol-Mathais, urban architect, and Karine Hurel, geographer and cartographer in the context of the Positive Future initiative
04/27/2021	<b>Systemic hierarchies and self-determination: The case of Senegal from 1960 until today</b>	Presentation by Kai Koddenbrock, Goethe University, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
04/27/2021	<b>Drivers of Change and Lifestyle in 2050: A Decentralized and Autonomous Futurescape</b>	Webinar by Victor V. Motti, director of the World Futures Studies Federation, in the context of the Positive Future initiative
04/28/2021	<b>When is Religion a 'Conversation-Stopper'? The Rise of Religion in the Public Square</b>	First session of the IAS 'Cartes Blanches' series, with the participation of Perry Myers, 2020-2021 Fellow

05/04/2021	<b>The Geography of the Holocaust in Paris</b>	Presentation by Shannon Fogg, Missouri University of Science and Technology, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
05/10/2021	<b>Les villes après la pandémie</b>	Webinar by Patrick Braouezec, Honorary President of the National Council of Cities, Patrick Le Galès, CNRS Research Director, Bettina Laville, President of Comité 21, in the context of the Positive Future initiative
05/11/2021	<b>A World of Faith: Divine Saving in Greek and Chinese Polytheism</b>	Presentation by Theodora Jim, University of Nottingham, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
05/12/2021	<b>The First Paradigm Shift: Astronomy and World Structure</b>	Lecture by Francesca Rochberg, Professor of Near Eastern Studies at the University of California, Berkeley, organized by Markham Geller, Paris IAS Fellow, with the participation of Mathieu Husson, CNRS Associate Research Professor for the History of Astronomy at the Paris Observatory
05/17/2021	<b>Le sens de la ville - une approche de prospective poétique</b>	Webinar by Georges Amar, prospectivist, in the context of the Positive Future initiative
05/18/2021	<b>Dignity versus Autonomy. Bioethics in the making. A comparison between France and the US.</b>	Presentation by Kristina Orfali, Columbia University, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
05/19/2021	<b>City Planning and the brain: a new interdisciplinary approach?</b>	Workshop as part of the 'Brain, Culture and Society' program, organized by François Pitti, Bouygues Construction, Davide Ruzzon, University of Venice School of Architecture (NAAD program), Alain Berthoz, Collège de France, with the contribution of Gretty Mirdal, co-director of the program
05/25/2021	<b>Cliniques du milieu. De la social-therapy aux thérapeutiques sociétales</b>	Presentation by Catherine Perret, Université Paris Saint-Denis, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
05/26/2021	<b>Controverses sur le genre : mobilisations et luttes en temps de crise</b>	Fifth session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of Judith Butler, University of California at Berkeley, Delphine Horvilleur, rabbi and writer, Najat Vallaud-Belkacem, former Minister of Women's Rights and then Minister of National Education, Higher Education and Research, moderated by Frédérique Matonti, Professor of Political Science at the Université Paris I - Panthéon-Sorbonne, Séverine Mathieu, EPHE, and Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS
05/27/2021	<b>Citizens' Assemblies and the Making of Climate Law and Policy: A Solution to the Climate Emergency?</b>	Second session of the IAS 'Cartes Blanches' series, with the participation of Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli, Associate Professor of Law and 2020-2021 Fellow
05/27/2021	<b>Nos vies microbiennes : un forum contre l'éradication</b>	Forum organized by Victoria Lee, University of Ohio, 2020-2021 Fellow, with the support of the Paris IAS
06/01/2021	<b>The Social Forms of Public Violence</b>	Presentation by Don Weenink, University of Amsterdam, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
06/02/2021	<b>Vin et Société : Politiques de filière et analyse économique à l'heure du 'big data'</b>	Workshop organized by Pierre Mérel, University of California Davis, and 2020-2021 Fellow, with the support of the Paris IAS and the Laboratoire d'Analyse et de Recherche en Economie et Finance Internationales of the Université de Bordeaux
06/03/2021	<b>Criminal Violence and Governance of Cities and Nations</b>	Workshop organized by Arturo Alvarado, El Colegio de Mexico, 2020-2021 Fellow, with the support of the Paris IAS

06/07/2021	<b>Urgence climatique et nouveau énergétique : la démocratie et le droit en transition</b>	Workshop organized by Leslie-Anne Duvic-Paoli, King's College 2020-2021 Fellow, with the support of the Paris IAS and Sorbonne Université
06/08/2021	<b>Neurocognitive underpinnings of ideological dogmatism</b>	Presentation by Leor Zmigrod, University of Cambridge, 2020-2021 Fellow, in the internal seminar
06/09/2021	<b>Peut-on encore préserver les écosystèmes ?</b>	Last session of the 'Acting in times of crisis' series organized by the Paris IAS and EPHE-PSL, with the participation of Delphine Batho, head of the Génération Écologie political party, Bruno David, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, moderated by Séverine Mathieu, EPHE, and Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS
06/10/2021	<b>Presentation of the CIFRE doctoral students of the City of Paris</b>	A day of meetings and exchanges with the CIFRE doctoral students of the City of Paris, organized by the Paris IAS and the City of Paris, in partnership with the ANR
06/11/2021	<b>Chinois en Ile-de-France</b>	Presentation of the Emergence(s) project supported by the City of Paris at the CERI Sciences Po, with the participation of Hélène Le Bail, project leader, and Emilie Moreau, director of studies at the APUR
06/11/2021	<b>Cross-border/Cross-discipline/Cross-time: ancient science bypassing Aristotle</b>	Workshop organized by Markham Geller, University College, Paris IAS Fellow, and Victor Gysembergh, CNRS, Leon Robin Center for Research on Ancient Thought
06/13-18/2021	<b>Intercontinental Academia - Intelligence and Artificial intelligence</b>	Opening week of the fourth edition of the Intercontinental Academia (ICA), organized by the UBIAS network, with the support of the Paris IAS and IEA UFMG - Institute for Advanced Study, Universidad Federal Minas, with the participation of Robert Zatorre, McGill University, Eliezer Rabinovici, CERN Council, Helga Nowotny, ETH Zurich, Saadi Lahlou, Paris IAS
06/14/2021	<b>Neighbourhoods for the Future: a Plea for a Social and Ecological Urbanism</b>	Webinar by Maarten Hajer, professor at Utrecht University, in the context of the Positive Future initiative
06/15/2021	<b>Politiques en faveur du vélo et transformations des espaces publics dans l'agglomération parisienne et dans la Randstad (Pays-Bas)</b>	Presentation by Sébastien Marrec, doctoral student on a CIFRE contract at the Agence de la Mobilité, of the Direction de la Voirie et des Déplacements (DVD) of the City of Paris in the internal seminar, with the participation of Tristan Guilloux, head of the Agence de la Mobilité
06/17/2021	<b>Solidarités ou exclusion ? Voisinages en temps de crises à Paris</b>	Roundtable discussion organized by Shannon Fogg, Professor of History at Missouri University of Science and Technology, Paris IAS Fellow, with the support of the Paris IAS
06/24/2021	<b>Regards sur les Tentures des Anciennes Indes du Grand Salon de la Villa Médicis</b>	Third session of the IAS 'Cartes Blanches' series, with the participation of Cécile Fromont, Yale University and 2020-2021 Fellow
06/29/2021	<b>L'expérience étudiante. Défis actuels &amp; solutions possibles</b>	Exchange day organized by Claudine Provencher, Director of LSE LIFE, London School of Economics, and Fellow-2020-2021, with the participation of Campus Condorcet, ENS, EPHE, Inalco, LSE, Maison des initiatives étudiantes de la Ville de Paris, Université Paris 1 - Panthéon Sorbonne, Université Paris-Saclay, Sorbonne Nouvelle, Sorbonne Université, Université Catholique de Louvain, Université de Genève, Université PSL and Université de Zurich
07/15/2021	<b>Penser avec le Japon : tradition et innovation dans le domaine industriel</b>	Fourth session of the IAS 'Cartes Blanches' series, with the participation of Victoria Lee, University of Ohio and 2020-2021 Fellow

09/03/2021	<b>Re-naissance</b>	Discussion with the philosopher Frédéric Worms as part of the Marais Culture + Network Festival
09/14/2021	<b>Varieties of Migration States</b>	Presentation by James Hollifield, SMU, 2021-2022 Fellow in the internal seminar
09/21/2021	<b>Prehistoric Worldviews: An archaeology of relational ontologies in North African rock art</b>	Presentation by Emmanuelle Honoré, Université libre de Bruxelles, 2021-2022 Fellow in the internal seminar
09/27/2021	<b>Towards a sustainable Well-being Society</b>	Conférence by Arnold Tukker, Institute for environmental sciences of the University of Leiden
09/28/2021	<b>Emotional body language. Towards a neuroethological theory and applications.</b>	Presentation by Beatrice de Gelder, University of Maastricht, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
10/01/2021	<b>L'île dans les dramaturgies européennes (XVII<sup>e</sup>-XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles): enjeux idéologiques, philosophiques, spectaculaires</b>	International conference organized by Andrea Fabiano, Sorbonne Université, Emanuele De Luca, Université Côte d'Azur, Judith Le Blanc, Université de Rouen, and Marie-Cécile Schang-Norbely, with the support of the Paris IAS
10/04/2021	<b>Transnational Sources for Measuring 'Civilian Morale' in Wartime Japan</b>	Seminar by Sheldon Garon, Princeton University, 2021-2022 Fellow, as part of the series 'Histoire de l'Asie orientale contemporaine : sources, méthodes, objets', organized by SIRICE, CRCAO, with the support of the Paris IAS
10/06-07/2021	<b>Saint-Saëns, d'un siècle à l'autre Héritage - Réception - Interprétation</b>	International conference organized by Pauline Amar and Sylvie Douche, Sorbonne Université - IReMus, Fabien Guilloux, CNRS - IReMus, and Marie-Gabrielle Soret, Bibliothèque nationale de France - IReMus, with the support of the Paris IAS
10/12/2021	<b>Cross-cultural Factors, Psychotherapy, and Post-Traumatic Stress in Refugees</b>	Presentation by Paul Emmelkamp, University of Amsterdam, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
10/18-27/2021	<b>Intercontinental Academia –Intelligence and Artificial intelligence– Session de Paris</b>	First session of the Intercontinental Academia (ICA4), organized by the UBIAS network and the Paris IAS, with the support of the UFMG IAS, in collaboration with the Université Paris-Saclay, Sorbonne Université and ENS-PSL
10/21/2021	<b>Intelligence and Artificial intelligence</b>	Day of exchanges and workshops at ENS-Paris Saclay in the context of the Intercontinental Academia 4 with the governing body of ENS Paris-Saclay, Daniela Piana (ISP - ENS Paris Saclay - Bologna), and Stanislas Dehaene (NeuroSpin - CEA), Alexandre Gramfort (INRIA)
10/22/2021	<b>Challenges and issues of artificial intelligence in the next two decades. Interdisciplinary perspectives</b>	Round table organized for the Intercontinental Academia 4, with Toshio Fukuda, Saadi Lahlou, James McClelland, Marc Mézard, Zaven Paré, Oron Shagrir, Xiao-Jing Wang
10/25/2021	<b>Intelligence and Artificial intelligence</b>	Scientific session of ICA4 organized at the Sorbonne Center for Artificial Intelligence (SCAI)
10/26/2021	<b>Intelligence and Artificial intelligence</b>	Scientific session organized at the Ecole normale supérieure as part of the Intercontinental Academia 4, with the participation of Marc Mézard, Director of the ENS, and Philippe Aghion, Professor at Collège de France
10/29/2021	<b>Nabokov and Cinema</b>	Conference organized by Sophie Bernard-Léger, Eur'Orbem Associate Researcher, and Daria Sinichkina, MCF, Sorbonne Université, Eur'Orbem, with the support of the French Vladimir Nabokov Society, Chercheurs enchantés, the Vladimir Nabokov Literary Foundation, and the Paris IAS

11/02/2021	<b>Perceived connections between environmental degradation / conservation, and social issues</b>	Presentation by Susan Clayton, College of Wooster, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
11/09/2021	<b>Imperial Imaginaries and Pre-Conquest Narratives of Siberia</b>	Communication by Alexandra Vukovich, University of Oxford, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
11/16/2021	<b>Unravelling existential suffering and its relation to depression in older adults: EXIST-well in nursing homes</b>	Presentation of the research project of the CAT group by Jessie Dezutter, Université catholique de Louvain, in the internal seminar
11/18/2021	<b>Baudelaire et les traditions poétiques</b>	International conference organized by Aurélia Cervoni, Henri Scepi and Andrea Schellino, with the support of the BnF, the Paris IAS, the Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, ENS-Ulm/CNRS, the EUR Translitteræ, PSL Université, the Carnavalet Museum, the Sorbonne Nouvelle, CRP 19, and Sorbonne Université, CELLF
11/19/2021	<b>Les règles du jeu à la période moderne</b>	Conference organized by Line Cottegnies, Sorbonne University, Clara Manco, St John's College, Cambridge, Alexis Tadié, Sorbonne Université, with the support of the Paris IAS
11/23/2021	<b>Culinary Sustainability: Culinary workers as drivers for a sustainable future</b>	Presentation by Raul Matta, University of Gottingen, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
11/25/2021	<b>L'autre mondialisation</b>	Scientific symposium organized by Ariadna Nebot Giralt, scientific coordinator of the Global Research Institute of Paris (GRIP), Université Paris Cité
11/30/2021	<b>The economies of informality: fuel smuggling, risks and urbanity in West Africa</b>	Presentation by Elieth Eyebiyi, IHA CRESPOS, Université Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
12/07/2021	<b>Refugee mental healthcare and the use of Problem Management Plus (PM+) in France</b>	Presentation by Pamela Surkan, Johns Hopkins University, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar
12/07/2021	<b>Décoïncidence : du théologique au politique</b>	Opening session of the conference organized by François Julien, FMSH, with the support of the Paris IAS
12/09/2021	<b>Pour une sociologie historique et réflexive de la sociologie. Autour de Johan Heilbron</b>	Study day organized by Marc Joly, Printemps, CNRS/UVSQ, Adrien Kurek, ENS Paris-Saclay, CESSP, Pierre-Emmanuel Metzger-Debrune, ENS Paris-Saclay and Arnaud Saint-Martin, CESSP, CNRS/EHESS, with the support of the Paris IAS
12/09-10/2021	<b>WPRN21 Conference</b>	First international forum on the human, economic, and societal impacts of Covid-19, organized by the Paris IAS with the support of FMSH
12/13/2021	<b>City Planning and the brain: a new interdisciplinary approach?</b>	Workshop in the context of the 'Brain, Culture and Society' program, organized by François Pitti, Director of Strategic Foresight, Bouygues Construction, Davide Ruzzon, University of Venice School of Architecture (NAAD program), Alain Berthoz, Collège de France, with the contribution of Gretty Mirdal, co-director of the program
12/14/2021	<b>Governing Nutrient Pollution Beyond Farmers</b>	Presentation by David Kanter, University of New York, 2021-2022 Fellow, in the internal seminar

## EXAMPLE OF A MEMORANDUM NOTE OF THE 'ACTING IN TIMES OF CRISIS' SERIES

### Inequalities, precariousness: what lessons can be learned for the next crisis? Meeting of February 11, 2021

#### THE SPEAKERS

**Esther Duflo**, Co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Economics, professor of economics at MIT, co-founder and co-director of the J-PAL anti-poverty action laboratory.

**Claire Hédon**, Défenseure des droits, former director of the ATD Quart Monde association.

**Frédéric Worms**, Deputy director and Professor of contemporary philosophy at the École normale supérieure, member of the National Consultative Ethics Committee.

#### MAIN IDEAS

- The idea of competing causes does not stand up to analysis: fighting inequality is necessary to respond effectively to crises.
- Because it involves 'winners' and 'losers', public action to reduce inequalities cannot work without trust, from citizens in the government and from the government in the citizens.
- When the solidarity effort is not perceived as sufficient, a feeling of competition can develop among citizens.
- Governments, in trying to limit assistance dependence, risk stigmatizing those receiving assistance and undermining confidence in the collective, while reinforcing inequalities.
- The COVID-19 crisis could be a way out of the vicious circle of lack of trust by changing the way people think about the usefulness of the redistribution system and the importance of government action.

#### The poorest pay the highest price

For the better-off, the economic crisis caused by the coronavirus has been temporary. For the poor, it is a long-term crisis. In the United States, the richest quarter of the population has returned to its pre-COVID employment and salary levels. In Europe, aid went mainly to people who already had a job. Solidarity has left those who were already precarious, outside the support nets. Both nationally and internationally, the poorest paid the highest price.

#### Should health hazards have been ignored in favor of economic and social concerns?

For the philosopher Frédéric Worms, this question makes no sense. Putting the causes in competition with each other is a short-term and hypocritical approach. Countries that have not dealt with health issues have not necessarily had good social results (USA) and some of those that have taken health measures have kept their economies afloat (New Zealand, China). The Nobel Prize winner in economics, Esther Duflo, agrees with Frédéric Worms: we need to reconcile the urgent issues. Moreover, the fight against inequality is a prerequisite for fighting future crises. And it is not a question of Christian charity.

#### Democratic trust, essential for governing

If the effort of solidarity is not perceived as sufficient, a feeling of competition arises between citizens:

*'We cannot fight a crisis like COVID-19, nor make the sacrifices we need to prevent climate change, without making some people suffer and others less,' explains Esther Duflo. 'One of the fears of Americans today is the loss of jobs because of the fight against climate change. People think they won't be compensated, and rightly so, because until now they've never been compensated when something has happened to them. A measure does not pass unless people are confident that they will get compensation for their suffering. In India, the farmers are up in arms, because there might be an increase in electricity costs. An increase that is somehow needed to rationalize the use of resources... But it is being brought to them by a government that they don't trust at all. They think that their losses cannot be redistributed (...) Trust in the system of retribution, of compensation that exists in a society, is essential to put in place any measure that involves losers and winners. This is the case for almost all measures. And this trust does not exist if we do not have an efficient and generous redistribution system that respects people.'*

#### Fear of fraud is corroding the social fabric

This crisis of mistrust described by Esther Duflo and Frédéric Worms is reciprocal: citizens are afraid of not receiving enough, the government is afraid of giving too much. According to Claire Hédon, the French Human Rights Defender, *'There is a very pronounced mistrust of the poor and, more generally, of those who need help. A very guilt-ridden view is embedded in society.'* Esther Duflo has observed this fear of fraud and of generating assistance dependence in India, France and the United States. It structures aid and leads to errors, to the exclusion of people who should be included. Institutions sometimes wrongly reject requests for help and this lack of trust also conditions the behavior of users. Claire Hédon has observed this in her work: *'The suspicion of direct or indirect fraud (people taking advantage of the basic guaranteed income to do nothing)*

*is constant, and this results in people not claiming their benefits'.* This phenomenon pushes people who are already fragile into precariousness. Because of inequalities, trust in institutions is being lost. Trust is essential for collective action and without collective action, we cannot fight against inequalities.

#### Reversing the vicious circle of mistrust thanks to COVID-19?

Because of the combination of two factors, the COVID-19 crisis could be an opportunity to rebuild this circle of trust. On the one hand, so many people have benefited from partial unemployment that the way in which the aid is viewed could change. This crisis could make people aware that shocks can plunge perfectly virtuous people into situations of precariousness, from which it is very difficult to escape without support. Like Frédéric Worms and Esther Duflo, Claire Hédon hopes that this pandemic will make it possible to rethink redistribution, to move away from a logic of charity and to reappropriate the issue in terms of social justice: *'all of a sudden, the question of a universal minimum income or means of subsistence for young people aged 18 to 25 (RSA, garantie jeunes) becomes a less taboo subject.'* The approach is also valid for rethinking the international community's role of insurance for poor countries.

**Reinstilling confidence in governments**

This crisis could also lead to a new awareness of the usefulness of governments. At a time when people's confidence in their institutions is waning, when democracy and its very usefulness are being questioned, the crisis is likely to shift the focus. *'Perhaps some people will begin to say to themselves: 'We need government: government is not the problem, government is the solution', says Esther Dufló, because government is the only one capable of imposing the wearing of masks, of investing in vaccines, of borrowing on behalf of the population to protect it from the effects of the crisis; the only one capable of allowing concerted collective action, which is necessary during a pandemic. If we are to have a State of law, in the singular, we need a State of rights in the plural. Inequalities undermine confidence in the collective. This trust is an indispensable element for governing at the local, national and international levels.*

**SELECTED QUOTES****Credit markets and poor countries mired in crisis**

*'During the pandemic, rich countries were able to borrow trillions of euros immediately. Poor and emerging countries did not have this possibility because they do not have access to the credit market. As a result, if we look at the measures taken to support the population, rich countries have spent 20% of their GDP to face the crisis, emerging countries 6%, and poor countries 2% of their GDP. 2% of a GDP that is much smaller. In most rich countries, the economic recovery is expected to be relatively quick. In poor countries, the crisis is expected to stall. People who were on the margin between a middle class and a very modest life have fallen back into poverty. Because of threshold effects, getting out of it is extremely difficult.'*

**Esther Dufló**

**Changing the way we look at precariousness**

*'People in precarious situations want to work. It's a way to be integrated into society. Many rigorous studies have shown that having access to financial security does not make you lazy: it encourages initiative. But we still hear 'welfare is a poverty trap, people won't be motivated to move...' It's a misunderstanding, you can't live on 550 euros. But how can we change this thinking? Our government would do much more if society were convinced that we would be better off if we had eradicated extreme poverty in France.'*

**Claire Hédon**

**The circle of democratic trust**

*'In the control of social assistance, there is suspicion towards the citizens. And today, there is a lot of talk about conspiracy. There is talk of suspicion, of distrust of the authorities. The crisis of confidence is reciprocal. There has been a crisis of confidence of the citizens towards the government, but also of the government towards the citizens. And that is extremely serious. This vicious circle of mutual distrust and suspicion can lead to considerable political crises. But there is a possibility of a virtuous circle, if citizens trust the State, which also trusts them and gives them the means to be subjects of their own actions, and does not just reluctantly give them assistance, in a posture of giving. The idea of a basic income is interesting, because it shifts the question of giving.'*

**Frédéric Worms**



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*Still more  
and more  
international  
actions in favor  
of scientific  
innovation  
and intersectoral  
collaborations*

A major player in innovation in the humanities and social sciences, the IAS has developed projects in 2021, in partnership with its members and other institutes for advanced study around the world, to strengthen collaborative research on complex issues and the major challenges of transitions, as well as ensure better exposure of the work of its fellows and increased international contacts for its members.

The creation of digital infrastructures for collective intelligence on an international scale (such as the World Pandemic Research Network platform) or the development of research networks on major scientific and societal challenges (Constructive Advanced Thinking program, Intercontinental Academia...) are concrete examples.

## Developing research networks

### THE PARIS IAS, A MAJOR PLAYER IN THE 2021 EDITION OF THE INTERCONTINENTAL ACADEMIA

The Intercontinental Academia (ICA) is an initiative of the UBIAS (University based Institutes for Advanced Study) network. It aims to create a global network of future research leaders by connecting the world's best early/mid-career researchers with internationally recognized senior researchers to work together on cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research. This initiative represents a real opportunity for young researchers from around the world to engage over a full year in interdisciplinary collaborative work, with mentoring from the most recognized senior specialists in the field.

The ICA experience aims to transform the approach of academics to research, raise their awareness of international work and the relevance and potential impact of other disciplines, and inspire and facilitate new collaborations between distant disciplines.

The 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the ICA, which took place over the year 2021 and will continue in 2022, explores the complementarities between artificial intelligence, neuroscience and cognitive sciences. It focuses on the scientific, technical and societal issues raised by the development of artificial intelligence.

19 researchers from universities and research institutes in Brazil, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Poland, the United States, Japan, South Africa, Israel and the Netherlands have been chosen to participate after a selective procedure. They are supported and challenged by 16 mentors, renowned and internationally recognized researchers in various scientific, philosophical and other fields. Among them, the economist and professor at the Collège de France, Philippe Aghion, Robert Aumann, winner of the 2005 Nobel Prize in Economics, Ada Yonath, winner of the 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, and Marc Mézard, physicist, director of the École normale supérieure.



### ICA4 Chairs

**Estevam Barbosa de Las Casas**, Director, Institute for Advanced Study of Belo Horizonte (IEAT), Professor, Universidade Federal Minas Gerais

**Raouf Boucekkin**, Professor, Rennes School of Business & Aix-Marseille School of Economics, fellow of the Econometric Society in 2020, honorary senior fellow of the Institut Universitaire de France, being nominated senior member in 2014.

**Olivier Bouin**, Director of the Foundation-Excellence Laboratory RFIEA, President of the Governing Board of EASSH (European Alliance for Social Sciences and Humanities), Secretary-General of NetIAS.

**Saadi Lahlou**, Director, Paris Institute for Advanced Study, Professor at the London School of Economics, Chair in Social Psychology.

**Eliezer Rabinovici**, President of the CERN Council (European Organization for Nuclear Research), Leon H. and Ada G. Miller Chair of Science, Professor Racah Institute of Physics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, initiator of the ICA concept and Vice President of SESAME Council.

### ICA4 Mentors

**Philippe Aghion**, Collège de France & London School of Economics, Econometric Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences. 2001 Yrjo Jahnsson Award 2001, 2009 John Von Neumann Award, 2020 BBVA Frontier of Knowledge Award

**Robert Aumann**, Center for the Study of Rationality in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; 1994 Israel Prize in economics, 2005 Jon Von Neumann Theory Prize, 2005 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences

**Jack Copeland**, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, co-Director of the ETH Zürich Turing Centre, Director of the Turing Archive for the History of Computing. 2017 Barwise Prize, 2020 Te Apārangi Humanities Aronui Meda

**Toshio Fukuda**, Beijing Institute for Technology; Nagoya University; 2019-21 President of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1997 Mittelman Achievement Award, 2000 IEEE Third Millennium Medal, 2011 IEEE/RSJ IROS Harashima Award for Innovative Technology

**William Hopkins**, Georgia State University, Director of the Michael E Keeling Center for Comparative Medicine and Research; Co-Director of the National Chimpanzee Brain Resource

**James McClelland**, Stanford University; Co-director of the Center for Mind, Brain, Computation, and Technology; 2005 Mind and Brain Prize 2005, 2010 Rumelhart Prize, 2014 de Carvalho-Heineken Prize.

**Marc Mézard**, Director of the École Normale Supérieure, Paris. 1996 Ampère Prize, 2009 Humboldt Prize, 2016 Lars Onsager Prize

**Zaven Paré**, New media artist and expert in robotics; collaborator of the Graduate Program in Arts, Culture and Languages at Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (IAD/UFJF)

**Oron Shagrir**, Philosopher; Schulman Chair of Philosophy and Cognitive Science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**Shimon Ullman**, Computer scientist; Professor of Computer Science at The Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot (Israel); Director of the Weizmann AI center

**Xiao-Jing Wang**, Computational neuroscientist; Distinguished Global Professor of Neural Science at New York University

**Karen Yeung**, Interdisciplinary Professorial Fellow in Law, Ethics, and Informatics at the University of Birmingham

**Ada Yonath**, Professor of Structural Biology at Weizmann Institute and the laureate of 2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

**Robert Zatorre**, Cognitive neuroscientist; Professor at McGill University; co-founder of the international laboratory for Brain, Music, and Sound research (BRAMS)

### ICA4 Fellows

**Laura Candiott**, Institute of Philosophy, Free University of Berlin

**Alex Cayco Gajic**, Département d'Etudes Cognitives, École Normale Supérieure in Paris

**Patricia Coelho de Soarez**, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of São Paulo

**Evandro Cunha**, Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG)

**Massimiliano Di Luca**, School of Psychology, University of Birmingham

**Diego Frassinelli**, Department of Linguistics, University of Konstanz

**André Fujita**, Department of Computer Science, University of São Paulo (USP)

**Jakub Growiec**, Department of Quantitative Economics, Warsaw School of Economics

**Benjamin Guedj**, INRIA (France) & Centre for AI, University College London

**Suranga Kasthurirathne**, Center for Biomedical Informatics, Regenstrief Institute & Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine

**Yasutomo Kawanishi**, Nagoya University & RIKEN Guardian Robot Project

**Philipp Kellmeyer**, Neuroethics and AI Lab, University Medical Center Freiburg (UKF) & Freiburg Institute for Advanced Studies (FRIAS)

**Michael Livermore**, School of Law, University of Virginia

**Deshen Moodley**, Department of Computer Science, University of Cape Town & Co-Director of the South African national Centre for Artificial Intelligence Research

**Ithai Rabinowitch**, Faculty of Medicine, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**Tahina Ralitera**, French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA)

**Oksana Stalnov**, Technion – Israel Institute of Technology

**Henry Taylor**, University of Birmingham, UK

**Melvin Wevers**, Urban History and Digital Methods, University of Amsterdam

From June 13 to 18, 2021, the opening session of the Academia took place entirely online, with various presentations and workshops. The Paris IAS then organized **the October seminar in its premises and in its virtual reality space**. The final session will take place in June 2022 in Belo Horizonte.

From October 18 to 27, 2021, conferences were held daily during the ten days of the session. In the morning, lectures were followed by discussions. Workshops were held in the afternoon. Three days took place at three of The Paris IAS' partner universities - Université Paris-Saclay, ENS and Sorbonne Université - where workshops and lectures also took place.

At the ENS, our participants discovered the labs and attended Marc Mézard's lecture.

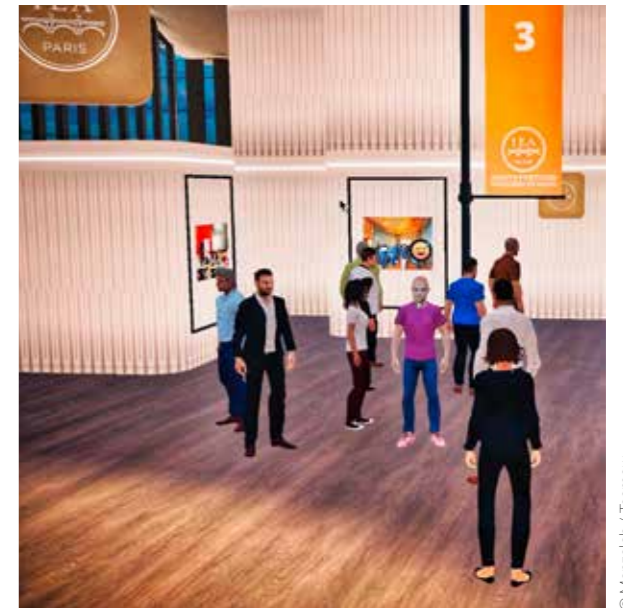
At ENS Saclay, they had the opportunity to exchange with professors Stanislas Dehaene, neuroscientist and Brain Prize winner, Daniela Piana, sociologist, and Alexandre Gramfort, computer scientist, during workshops dedicated to the challenges of AI. At Sorbonne Université, ICA 4 participants were welcomed by Gérard Biau and Xavier Fresquet, directors of the Sorbonne Center for Artificial Intelligence, and were given the opportunity to visit Sorbonne's robotics laboratories.

These sessions facilitate the creation of contacts and networks between the best international researchers and our excellent colleagues from our member universities.



Several tools developed by the IAS itself or at its initiative have helped to further encourage international collaborations. In addition to the blog created by the IAS, which allowed the fellows to list the main points to be retained from the discussions each day, a metaverse was also proposed to them. Tested for the second time during this October session, this brand-new virtual environment enables fellows to share their research. Discussions are currently continuing on the Slack account created by the IAS, with seminars organized by the fellows. [www.intercontinental-academia.org](http://www.intercontinental-academia.org).

**This edition of the Intercontinental Academia has made it possible to test new formats of international and interdisciplinary research, hybrid and in virtual reality. It is still too early to draw definitive conclusions, but the results of this otherwise very heavy and technically complex organization (hybrid live on several continents) are very encouraging.**



## ICA4 October Session Program

### October 18

#### Introductory session

Pre-recorded lecture by Robert Zatorre

Talk by chair **Eliezer Rabinovici** 'High Energy Physics: Successes, Challenges and Magic'

Scientific discussion with **Robert Zatorre**, followed by discussion, wrap-up and authored write-up

Invited talk by **Helga Nowotny** 'In AI We Trust.

Power, illusion and control of predictive algorithms'

Welcome speech by chair **Saadi Lahlou**

### October 19

#### Scientific session at the Paris IAS

Talk by chair **Raouf Boucekkine**

'Data science and deep learning vs theory: two examples from economics and finance'

Scientific session with talks by **Robert Aumann** and **Karen Yeung**

Wrap-up and authored write-up

### October 20

#### Scientific session at the Paris IAS

Talk by chair **Saadi Lahlou**: 'Distributed intelligence and distributed agency'

Time for discussions

Scientific session with talks by **William Hopkins** and **Toshio Fukuda**

Wrap-up and authored write-up

### October 21

#### Scientific session and exchange at ENS- Paris Saclay

Scientific session with talks by **Jay McClelland** and **Xiao-Jing Wang**

Wrap-up and authored write-up

Opening remarks

- **Michel Guidal** and **Stéphanie Lacour**, Université Paris Saclay

- **Saadi Lahlou**, ICA4

- **Nicolas Vayatis**, ENS Paris-Saclay

Presentation of research done by University Paris Saclay in the field of intelligence and artificial intelligence, presented by Saclaysian colleagues

- SSH: **Daniela Piana** (ISP - ENS Paris Saclay - Bologna)

- Health sciences:

**Stanislas Dehaene** (NeuroSpin - CEA)

- Science and Engineering: **Alexandre Gramfort** (INRIA)

#### Workshops

- Science and Engineering **Thomas Deneux**, 'AlphaI, a learning robot to teach Artificial Intelligence' (projet de Thomas Deneux (NeuroPsi) et la startup Learning Robots)

**Laurence Devillers**, 'Chaire HUMAAINE : Human-Machine Affective Interaction & Ethics'

**Sandra Garcia Rodriguez** 'apprentissage automatique à partir des flux des données' (présentation du projet DATAIA StreamOps)

- Health sciences

**Stanislas Dehaene**, 'Why humans still trump machines: the language of thought hypothesis' (présentation par l'auteur de son ouvrage 'How we learn')

**Antonio Di Meglio**, INTERTOx: INTegrated Effort to better understand and communicate the Risk of breast cancer related TOXicities'

(Projet DATAIA-MSH; Paul-Henry Cournede, Lab MICS CentraleSupélec / Antonio Di Meglio, Unit INSERM 981, Breast Cander Survivorship Research Program)

- SSH

**Daniela Piana**, 'Algorithmes et justice' (ISP, ENS Paris-Saclay, Réseau Unesco NetLearning et Maison des Intelligences Sociales et Numériques)

**Grazia Cecere**, 'Algorithmes, plateformes et concurrence'

(projet MSH Grazia Cecere (IMT Business School), Ulrich Laitenberger (Télécom ParisTech – Département SES) et Julie Groffe (CERDI / UPSaclay)

**Paola Tubaro**, 'Les vraies voix de l'intelligence artificielle' (projet MSH Paola Tubaro (LRI, UPSaclay), Ioana Vasilescu (LIMSI UPSaclay) et Antonio Casilli (Télécom ParisTech Département SES))

Plenary lecture 'De l'Interaction Avec les Robots' by **Zaven Paré**

Wrap up

### October 22

Wrap-up and authored write-up of the day before

Discussions, one on one meetings and interviews

Research funding session with **Olivier Bouin**

Public seminar 'Challenges and issues of AI in the next 20 years. Interdisciplinary perspectives' with mentors **Toshio Fukuda**,

**Saadi Lahlou**, **James McClelland**, **Marc Mézard**, **Zaven Paré**, **Oron Shagrir**, **Xiao-Jing Wang**

Q&A with the audience

### October 25

#### A Visit to Sorbonne Center for Artificial Intelligence (SCAI)

Work in the seminar room with mentors **Oron Shagrir** and **Jack Copeland**

Wrap up session and authored write-up

Tour from the robotics labs

Conference by **Xiao-Jing Wang** 'Artificial intelligence needs the prefrontal cortex'

### October 26

#### A Visit to Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS)

Work in the seminar room with mentors **Marc Mézard** and **Philippe Aghion**

Wrap up session

Presentation of ENS, cocktail and networking

Visit to the ENS labs

Free discussions with present mentors and academics

### October 27

#### Closing session

Scientific session with **Zaven Paré** and **Shimon Ullman**

Wrap-up and authored write-up

Talk by **Estevam Las Casas**: ICA4 - Session 2 in Belo Horizonte

Rendez-vous in Teemew metavers

Plenary seminar

Work programme until Belo Horizonte, presentation, discussion of conclusions of the Paris session

## WPRN21: FIRST INTERNATIONAL ONLINE CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIETAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19

At the onset of the global Covid-19 pandemic, the Paris IAS, with the support of the RFIEA and the NETIAS, UBIAS, EASSH, UAI and IPSP networks, launched the World Pandemic Research Network.

Its first achievement was the establishment of a database of research projects on the human, social, and economic impacts of the health crisis. The setting up of this rapid international collaboration resource followed a presentation by one of the Paris IAS fellows of the situation in China where the epidemic had begun, and the realization of its massive societal impacts. It seemed essential to facilitate the emergence of a collective intelligence and international and interdisciplinary collaborations on this problem.

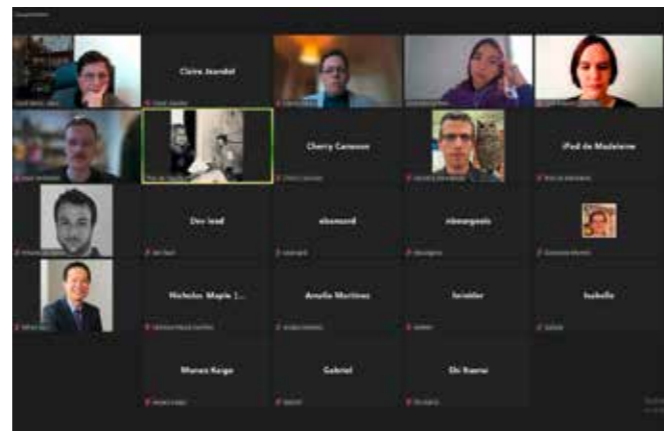
The wprn.org platform is the first real-time directory of research and research resources (projects, publications, reports, but also seminars, calls for contributions, etc.) on the five continents. It allows everyone to register and give visibility to their resources and projects, but also to know who is doing what and where, and to connect with researchers.



In 2021, with more than 1,100 research projects and initiatives were registered in its database, WPRN has taken a new step towards collective intelligence with the aim of fostering more interactions between researchers worldwide. On December 9 and 10, WPRN21, the first international online conference on the impacts of Covid-19, was held. It was supported by the Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme, a founding member of the IAS.

Researchers and practitioners from all fields of expertise and backgrounds working on the human, economic and societal impacts of Covid-19 had the opportunity to present their current projects, share and disseminate ideas and results, and to make connections for future collaboration.

**The economic and financial repercussions of COVID-19, psychological impacts, the issue of education, media coverage of the pandemic, and inequalities were all widely discussed during these two days, which brought together some 50 speakers and nearly 250 participants in total.**



## WPRN21 Program

December 9, 2021

### Welcome speeches

#### Saadi Lahlou

(Institut d'études avancées de Paris, London School of Economics and Political Science)

#### Flore Gubert

(French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme)

#### Maxi Heitmayer

(London School of Economics and Political Science, University College London)

### Keynote 1

## Economic epidemiology put to the test of the Covid-19 crisis: some emerging ideas and approaches

By **Raouf Boucekkine**

(Rennes School of Business, Aix-Marseille School of Economics)

### Paper Q&A session -

## News & Media Coverage

- Covid#Migrants: Tweeting on Migrants in the Covid-19 Context
- Informative Contagion: The Coronavirus in Italian journalism
- Topic modelling of Covid-19 Content in Japanese newspaper and Twitter - January to April 2020
- The Demography of Covid-19 Deaths Database

### Paper Q&A session -

## Masks, Vaccinations & Compliance

- You See Me, You See Me Not-Masked Effects on An Environment Tangled in Covid-19
- The consequences of Covid-19 on social interactions: An online study on face covering

- Metaphors for vaccination and defeasible reasoning
- Disparagement Humor Permits Unsafe Covid-19 Behaviors
- Role of Education, Risk Perception and Social Trust in Predicting Intent to get the Covid-19 Vaccine
- Interpersonal distance: modulation of individual and social behaviour related to the Covid-19 pandemics

### Paper Q&A session - Economic & Financial Impacts

- The Economic and Financial Repercussions of Covid-19
- Survey of Living and Working in Coronavirus Times
- The Impact of Covid-19 on Distance Supermarket Sales
- Through Covid-19 while Poor
- Covid-19: Measuring Impacts and Prioritizing Policies for Recovery

## Keynote 2

**The impact of COVID on SMEs in China based on multiple rounds of surveys before and after the shock**

By **Xiaobo Zhang**  
(International Food Policy Research Institute)

## Keynote 3

**COVID-19 and the value of safe transport in the United States**

By **Ted Loch-Temzelides**  
(Rice University and The Baker Institute, Houston)

## Keynote 4

**Optimal combination of epidemic control policies: lessons from an expanded epidemic-economic mode**

By **Andy Dobson**  
(Princeton University)

## Keynote 5

**Social Cohesion, Inequality, and the Pandemic: Lessons from Brazil**

By **Elisa Reis**  
(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)

**December 10, 2021**

## Keynote 6

**Trading off lives and livelihoods in an ethical way, considering the apparent clash of interests between generations**

By **Marc Fleurbaey**  
(Paris School of Economics)

## Keynote 7

**Emotional responses to the pandemic through the lens of text data**

By **Bennett Kleinberg**  
(Tilburg University, University College London)

Presentation  
Q&A sessions**Education & Marginalised Communities**

- The impact on Primary Science of the UK's C-19 school closures
- Teachers' and Students' Adaptation to Emergency Remote Instruction During Covid-19 School Closures
- Home Schooling in Diverse Family Settings with Young Children during the First Covid Lockdown in France
- Disability Under Siege: An Analytical Framework for a Disability-Inclusive Covid-19 Recovery
- Covid-19 health seeking behaviour in marginalised settings - micro ethnographies from Bengaluru, India
- Researching Migration and Coronavirus in South(ern) Africa (MiCoSa)

Presentation Q&A sessions  
**Local Contexts & Policy**

- Factors Influencing Asia Pacific Countries' Success Level in Curbing Covid-19
- The Covid-19 Pandemic Situation in Malaysia:

From the Perspective of Population Density

- Your health vs. my liberty: Pandemic prevention behaviors predicted more by differences in philosophical beliefs than messaging or reasoning
- Tackling the Covid Pandemic: government response and readiness to C19 pandemic, role of private actors
- Limitations to Policy-making using Covid-19 Case Data: barriers to testing and reporting
- The Surge of Domestic Violence during the Covid-19 Pandemic
- Governance in Crisis: Institutionalizing Reflective Report to Guide Decision Making Under Uncertainty
- Acceleration index to track pandemics and allocate tests: Application to Covid-19

## Keynote 8

**In Science We Should Trust (controlling for the Social Desirability Bias)**

By **Enrique Fatas & Paulius Yamin**  
(Center for Social Norms and Behavioural Dynamics, University of Pennsylvania)

Presentation  
Q&A sessions**Emotions & Coping During Crisis**

- Humor Styles Predict Emotional and Behavioral Responses to Covid-19
- Gender Differences in Emotional Responses to Covid-19
- Worry, coping and resignation - A repeated-measures study on emotional responses after a year in the pandemic
- Grief, Memorials, and Loss through Covid-19: Resources for caring while physical distancing
- Awareness, risk perception, and stress during the Covid-19 pandemic in communities of Tamil Nadu, India
- The Crisis Coping and Sustainability (CCS) Study - Lithuania

- Coping with Corona: Distraction as an effective strategy during pandemics
- Mental health self-help apps for coping with Covid-19
- Crisis Coping Assessment Questionnaire (CCAQ) and the impact of Covid-19 on the Italian population
- Coping in Lockdown: Challenges surveying across four countries

## Closing Panel

**Moving the discussion forward - lessons learned and next steps**

**Helga Nowotny** (ETH Zurich)  
**Saadi Lahlou** (Institut d'études avancées de Paris, London School of Economics and Political Science)  
**Olivier Bouin** (Fondation RFIEA, European Alliance for SSH)  
**Maxi Heitmayer** (London School of Economics and Political Science, University College London)

## Concluding Remarks

The WPRN netboard online platform contains thematic memos referring directly to the original publications in WPRN; they have been communicated to the City of Paris, to elected officials, to the ministerial offices concerned and 14 are freely available online: <https://wprn.org/resources>.

2021

**WPRN memorandum notes completed in 2021**

- Vaccination resistance
  - What Measures Are Truly Effective in Fighting COVID-19?
  - Economy, housing, education: inequalities reinforced by the Covid-19 pandemic
  - COVID-19 and Food Security: A Major Concern for Households
  - Covid-19 and the environment: citizens in search of proximity to nature
  - Covid-19 and politics: the contrasting influence of political rhetoric on perceptions of the pandemic
  - Covid 19 and the media:
- the reinforced impact of traditional media does not prevent the spread of false information
  - Gendered Responses and Marked Inequalities: The Pandemic as a Revealer of Gender Injustice
  - Covid-19 and employment upheavals: worried employees
  - Teleworking: a better quality of life for the employee but risks of isolation and of losing contact with the employer
  - Impact of Covid-19 on the student population
  - Tracking for Covid-19: an experimental method more than a 'miracle' solution
  - Concern for others: a better argument to foster social distancing



Search



Science in Public Debates in Times of Crisis  
2022-05-01 - Memorandum 14



Covid-19: Vaccination resistance  
2021-05-01 - Memorandum 13



What Measures Are Truly Effective in Fighting COVID-19 ?  
2021-05-01 - Memorandum 12



Covid19 and inequalities  
2021-02-15 - Memorandum 11





## Example of a WPRN memorandum

### MEMORANDUM 13: VACCINATION RESISTANCE

**People who are reluctant to vaccinate have often been portrayed in the media as conspiracy theorists. Is this an anecdotal phenomenon? A stable correlation? Research in the humanities and social sciences has looked into this question, as well as into the broader relationship with vaccination: do undecided people change their minds over time? What policies are likely to turn them off? Is the obligation to present a document proving vaccination to access collective spaces or cultural activities an effective way to encourage vaccination? What is driving the change in vaccine mistrust? Numerous studies available on the World Pandemic Research Network (WPRN) platform provide some initial insights. Here is an overview.**

By **Aurélie Louchart** for WPRN, with the support of the Paris IAS and the RFIEA Foundation

#### CONSPIRACY MENTALITY CORRELATED WITH ANTI-VACCINE POSITIONS

Several studies in the WPRN database examine the relationship between conspiracy beliefs and rejection of vaccination. All of them confirm that adherence to conspiracy theories reduces the intention to vaccinate. Conducted notably in France, Cameroon or Serbia, these studies confirm in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic a correlation established by previous research.

#### WHEN CONSPIRACIES HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH THE VACCINE...

A conspiracy theory about the origin of the virus should not necessarily affect vaccination intention: if one believes that the virus was created by the Chinese government, one may think it is dangerous and want to protect oneself with a vaccine. Yet the Serbia and France studies highlight that even when conspiracy beliefs are unrelated to the vaccine, reluctance to be vaccinated against COVID-19 increases. In the French survey, none of the conspiracies studied referred to the dangers of vaccines: 'The French government is using the pandemic to keep important reforms quiet'; 'Manufacturers will use the pandemic to justify higher prices and make profits'; 'COVID-19 is a bacteriological weapon used by the Chinese Communist Party to create panic in the West', etc. The more respondents believed in these conspiracies, the less likely they were to have a positive attitude toward vaccination. Previous studies had already found that adherence to 'classic' conspiracy beliefs unrelated

to vaccination (JFK assassination, moon landing, etc.) was associated with negative attitudes toward vaccines. According to the researchers from the University of Belgrade, a conspiratorial mindset, i.e. a propensity to subscribe to theories that attribute responsibility for societal phenomena to malicious actors, may lead to the belief that key information is systematically hidden from the general public and excluded from the official discourse (origin of the pandemic, harmfulness of vaccines, etc.)

#### LOCAL SPECIFICITIES: THE CASE OF CAMEROON

While the relationship between conspiracy beliefs and refusal to be vaccinated against COVID-19 is found in many nations, the conspiracies evoked sometimes have local particularities. For example, in Cameroon, theories invoke plots by foreign (mainly Western) forces to harm the population. Two narratives predominate: the testing of vaccines on Cameroonians, and the attempt to exterminate them by injecting the vaccine. All of this is said to be done with the complicity of corrupt local elites—misinformation about acts of corruption is prevalent and difficult to detect because of the high level of actual corruption in the country. Another specificity is that information not controlled by the authorities is rare in Cameroon, so 'fake news' is seen as a manifestation of freedom of expression, and a right to an alternative truth is claimed by anti-vax groups (evangelical churches and alternative medicine advocates).

#### CORRELATION OR CAUSATION?

In some cases, a prior distrust of vaccination for non-conspiratorial reasons (religious, for example) could lead to the subscription to conspiracy theories *after the fact* to legitimize this point of view. This reverse pathway, whose hypothesis is underlined by the researchers of the University de la Côte d'Azur, seems however not to be common.

#### MOST RELUCTANT PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT VACCINE SAFETY

Indeed, a study conducted by the University of Southern California tells us that only 6% of people who are reluctant to be vaccinated against COVID-19 would have this inclination because of antivax positions. The main reason for hesitating about the vaccine? Doubts about the safety of the vaccine. Half of the respondents who were reluctant to be vaccinated indicated that they were concerned that the COVID-19 vaccine was not safe (40% of 'maybes', 68% of refusals). This U.S. population-based study also observes that other reasons for distrusting or rejecting the vaccine vary by group: fear that the vaccine is too expensive for 24% of racialized respondents and 16% of whites; carelessness about SARS-Cov-2 among 27% of white respondents versus 14% of racialized people.

### INFORM WITHOUT PERSUADING

To avoid damaging already shaken trust, research conducted by Ghent University on 200,000 people recommends transparent communication about the efficacy and potential side effects of vaccines (the study, titled 'Motivation Barometer,' can be found on WPRN). Another German-Dutch research tells us that those who perceive communication about a vaccine as clear and consistent show both greater trust in institutions and higher vaccination intentions. It also points out that transparent information about the limitations of vaccines does not reduce vaccination intentions. Conversely, exaggerating the risk of COVID-19 in vaccination communication undermines the credibility of scientific experts, which in turn predicts acceptance of vaccine and potential boosters.

### THE 'FACT BOX', AN ETHICAL INFORMATION TOOL

A communication tool respecting all these recommendations has been developed by German and Dutch researchers. Using the Harding Center's guidelines on transparent risk communication, these scientists have designed a 'fact box' dedicated to COVID-19 vaccination. Available on WPRN, this easily understandable fact box presents available data on the potential benefits and harms of vaccination in a graphically appealing format. Studying this type of information box for 90 seconds would increase the likelihood of changing one's mind about the vaccine by 1.3. However, that is not the purpose of this tool. It is designed to inform without attempting to persuade

(marketing) or seduce (nudging), so as not to violate the ethics of health care decision making. Its ultimate goal is to enable informed decision-making, while respecting the rights of undecided and skeptical citizens.

### WHAT ANTAGONIZES THE UNDECIDED

The Motivation Barometer shows that ethical communication is beneficial in many ways. After interacting with a health worker in an empowering style, respondents report that they will think more about vaccination and show a greater willingness to be vaccinated. Conversely, coercive communication has a negative impact on message consideration and intention to vaccinate. The study shows that vaccine-averse people should not perceive vaccination as an infringement on their autonomy and that if a government introduces mandatory vaccination, timing is crucial. In the right context, compulsory vaccination can be seen by the undecided as a fair way to mute their doubts and preferences and to contribute to a collective goal of protecting each other and regaining collective freedom. The numbers presented in this report published in July 2021, indicate that the requirement would be premature at this point. The researchers recommend not stigmatizing the unvaccinated in order to maintain social harmony and to continue to invest in other strategies to increase support for vaccination: presenting it as an act of solidarity, encouraging people to have a specific person in mind for whom they are vaccinated, specifying the vaccination goals to be achieved before easing restrictions, etc.

### HEALTH PASS TO ENCOURAGE VACCINATION??

Conversely, the use of material rewards (gifts, tax breaks, vaccination passports with privileges, etc.) undermines the value of the social incentive and further alienates vaccine sceptics, as they are perceived as pressure. However, this effect would not be felt if, in the same message, a negative PCR test is presented as a truly equivalent alternative to vaccination. The barometer also notes the importance of linking the use of a health pass to COVID alert thresholds. On the one hand, this emphasizes the temporary nature of the measure: if the numbers improve, the pass will be removed. On the other hand, the use of thresholds shows that this is a tool to avoid overloading hospitals and to ensure the health of the population, not to restrict freedom or to convince reluctant people to get vaccinated.

### GIVE THE UNDECIDED SOME TIME

Another report from the Motivation Barometer tells us that giving people time to think about vaccination is a tool that should not be neglected. Over time, the majority of those who are hesitant become pro-vaccination: 79% of Belgians who had doubts about vaccination in April 2021 were vaccinated by June 2021. And over the months, almost none of the undecideds developed a negative attitude towards vaccination.

### HOW TO REDUCE THE IMPACT OF CONSPIRACY BELIEFS?

As for conspiracy holdouts, the study conducted at the Université de la Côte d'Azur points out that exposure to anti-conspiracy arguments before and after exposure to conspiracy theories can restore vaccination intention. It also points to previous research that found that pre-existing knowledge about the HPV vaccine negated the impact of exposure to antivax conspiracy theories on vaccination intentions. Proactive outreach initiatives before the public is exposed to misinformation are therefore relevant. The Cameroon study also recommends building capacity to detect conspiracy theories (civic education in schools, television programs), valuing local scientific knowledge, and promoting 'truth-telling' among politicians: informing citizens about situations of uncertainty, financial or scientific challenges, and publicly admitting shortcomings.

### A WEALTH OF RESEARCH

Many other dimensions related to the pandemic and the vaccine are dissected by research referenced on the WPRN platform: The impact of Astra Zeneca vaccine side effects on vaccination intentions (none in the UK, but a drop in vaccination intentions in Germany, France, Spain and Italy), the fact that a vote in favor of Brexit does not predict a specific stance on vaccination, or that in the US, more frequent social media consumption seems to increase reluctance to get vaccinated... One can also find in the WPRN database a tracker of treatments and vaccines against COVID-19 being developed on the planet proposed by Stanford

University, or an algorithm developed by Duke University to rationally allocate vaccines (its efficiency is 30 to 80% higher than the scenario where vaccines are randomly distributed). Research on the ethics surrounding the vaccine is also prominent, with, for example, studies questioning legal regulation and intellectual property issues or the deliberate infection of volunteers with COVID-19 for research.



## Sponsors and governance

Many people and institutions support the Paris IAS in its mission by contributing their know-how, expertise, time, and financial support. We would like to thank them.

### FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- City of Paris
- École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales,
- École normale supérieure
- École Pratique des Hautes Études,
- Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme Foundation,
- Inalco,
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### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of three colleges: the college of donors, the college of scientific institutions, and the college of qualified individuals.

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A president, a vice-president and a treasurer are elected among its members.

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**THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD**

The members of the Scientific Advisory Board are internationally recognized researchers who are familiar with the work of the IASs around the world. The Scientific Advisory Board reviews applications and gives its opinion on the IAS's programs and general orientations

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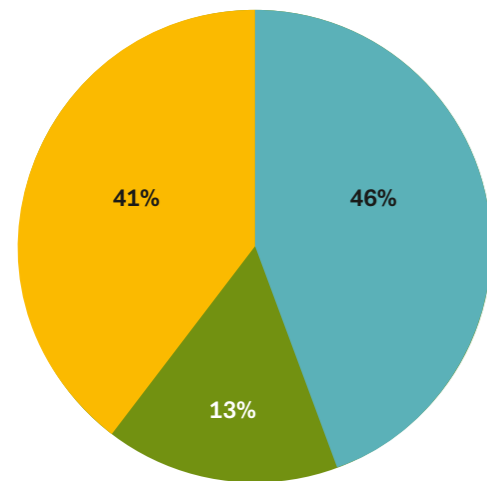


## Operating budget

Since 2013, the City of Paris has generously made available the Hôtel de Lauzun to the Paris IAS, a building listed as a 'Monument historique', to develop its activities and accommodate its researchers, thus contributing greatly to its influence and attractiveness.

The Paris IAS also has an operating budget of 1.9 million euros in 2021, distributed as follows:

Distribution of expenses

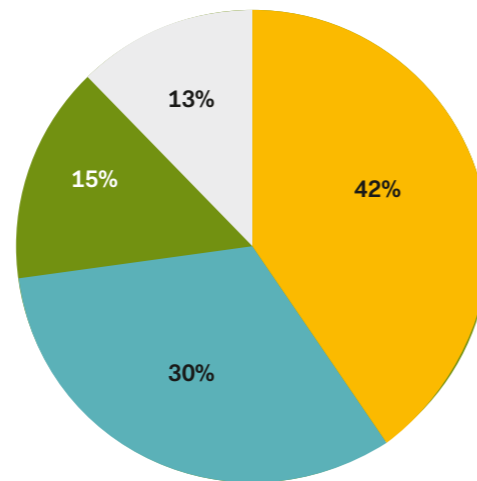


Remuneration and personnel expenses

Fellowships, scientific activities of the Institute and communication expenses

Operating expenses, depreciation and other non significant expenses

Distribution of income



Contribution from the City of Paris

Contribution from the Universities, Grandes Écoles and scientific institutions

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L'ÉCOLE  
DES HAUTES  
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