PROJECT PERIODIC REPORT

Grant Agreement number: 319974

Project acronym: INTERCO-SSH

Project title: INTERnational COoperation in the Social Sciences & Humanities

Comparative Socio-Historical Perspectives and Future Possibilities

Funding Scheme:

Date of latest version of Annex I against which the assessment will be made:

Periodic report: 1st **X**   2nd ☐   3rd ☐   4th ☐

Period covered: **from** 1st March 2013   **to** 28th February 2014

Name, title and organisation of the scientific representative of the project's coordinator[1]:

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Declaration by the scientific representative of the project coordinator

I, as scientific representative of the coordinator of this project and in line with the obligations as stated in Article II.2.3 of the Grant Agreement declare that:

- The attached periodic report represents an accurate description of the work carried out in this project for this reporting period;

- The project (tick as appropriate) [3]:

    ☐ has fully achieved its objectives and technical goals for the period;

    ☒ has achieved most of its objectives and technical goals for the period with relatively minor deviations.

    ☐ has failed to achieve critical objectives and/or is not at all on schedule.

- The public website, if applicable
    ☒ is up to date

    ☐ is not up to date

- To my best knowledge, the financial statements which are being submitted as part of this report are in line with the actual work carried out and are consistent with the report on the resources used for the project (section 3.4) and if applicable with the certificate on financial statement.

- All beneficiaries, in particular non-profit public bodies, secondary and higher education establishments, research organisations and SMEs, have declared to have verified their legal status. Any changes have been reported under section 3.2.3 (Project Management) in accordance with Article II.3.f of the Grant Agreement.

Name of scientific representative of the Coordinator: Gisèle SAPIRO

Date: ..../ ..../ ....

For most of the projects, the signature of this declaration could be done directly via the IT reporting tool through an adapted IT mechanism and in that case, no signed paper form needs to be sent

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[3] If either of these boxes below is ticked, the report should reflect these and any remedial actions taken.

Table of content

I. Publishable summary

1. A summary description of project context and objectives

The INTERCO-SSH project sets out to assess the state of the Social Sciences & Humanities (SSH) in Europe and to understand the factors that facilitate or hinder international exchanges. It aims to outline potential future pathways that could promote cooperation across disciplinary and national boundaries.

The project uses the tools of the SSH to study the SSH in their socio-historical context, including their relationship with the political and economic powers. It compares the process of institutionalisation of seven academic disciplines in order to identify the sociological factors that have shaped the "academic unconscious" of scholars. Furthermore, it investigates the transfer of knowledge between countries and disciplines, the geographical mobility of scholars and the circulation of ideas.

INTERCO-SSH project is the first large-scale comparative project of the institutionalisation of seven disciplines in the SSH – Economics, Sociology/Demography, Political Science, Anthropology, Philosopy, Literature, Psychology/Psychoanalysis – in six European countries from 1945 until now (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Hungary). It also analyses exchanges between those countries and other areas: the US, Latin-America (Argentina and Brazil), and countries in the Global South.

The approach combines three perspectives:

1) Constructing patterns of institutionalisation of the SSH;
2) Mapping the exchanges between countries and disciplines;
3) Analysing the circulation of paradigms, theories, methods and controversies.

Expected Impact

Improving international cooperation in the SSH

Understanding the patterns of institutionalisation of the SSH will allow to identify obstacles to cooperation born from the nationalisation and the disciplinary division of SSH and to propose ways to overcome them.

Establishing SSH studies

The project will contribute to establish the "SSH studies" as a proper academic field of inquiry, providing the scientific means for assessing and guiding the development of the SSH.
Systematising an approach which has been tested on national disciplinary cases and/or on shorter periods, gathering a large group of specialists, it will supply an exemplary study which could be extended to other disciplines and countries.

Young researchers as well as some PhD students take part in the project. Specific training will be offered in seminars, graduate programmes and in a Summer School.

Strenghtening the European research area

Finally, the main impact expected from the project is the strengthening of the European research area, which already concentrates more than any other area skills, cooperation practices and reflexive knowledge about SSH.

2. A description of the work performed since the beginning of the project and the main results achieved so far

During the first year, the INTERCO-SSH teams prepared a *Handbook of indicators of institutionalisation of academic disciplines in SSH*, for the purpose of international comparison, and they gathered quantitative and qualitative data on the number of students and of professors per discipline, the sex ratio, the share of foreigners, the academic job market, as well as on the organization of research and the scientific journals in the seven countries under study in the project (UK, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Argentina), focusing on the seven disciplines selected (economy, sociology/demography, political science, anthropology, psychology/psychoanalysis, philosophy, literary studies). Interdisciplinarity is being approached through journals and through the rise of specialisation in interdisciplinary "studies", such as "gender studies", "European studies" and other area studies.

A *Handbook of indicators of internationalisation* has also been delivered, and a research was conducted on international and European associations, as well as on European journals, which contribute, with the European associations, to the emergence of a European research area. In addition, a quantitative study of the flows of translations of SSH books in the globalisation period has been launched. The North/(Gobal) South relations are being explored through the case of Argentina and Algeria, and a team has begun also working on Asian countries.

Regarding the circulation of paradigms, theories, methods and controversies, research has been conducted on several case-studies, especially structuralism and French theory in the UK, the US and Argentina, and cultural studies in Italy and in France. The study of the international reception of major thinkers, combing quantitative and qualitative methods, was undertaken for several case-studies such as Hanna Arendt in Germany and Italy, Bourdieu in the US, in Germany, in Italy and in Argentina, or Luhman in Latin-America, and more are planned for the second year.

The project and the first results have been presented in several occasions and venues such as the Hera meeting, the Vilnius conference on the future of SSH, the Salon du livre de Paris, and in seminars at the EHESS, Cambridge, Graz or in conferences. It has attracted many scholars and doctoral students who decided to join it.

3. The expected final results and their potential impact and use (including the socio-economic impact and the wider societal implications of the project so far)

1/ a comparative overview of the patterns of institutionalisation of the SSH in the countries under study;

2/ an analysis of the social conditions and factors favouring interdisciplinary practices;

3/ a comprehensive overview of patterns of internationalisation of the SSH in European countries, especially in the globalisation period and data on the indicators such as co-authorship, translations and professional associations.

4/ a specific study on the emerging European research area;

5/ examples of different patterns of North/South relation in the SSH, through the cases of Argentina, Algeria and Asian countries;

6/ a comparative overview of patterns of circulation of paradigms, theories, methods and controversies, as well as patterns of reception of major thinkers, based on case-studies.

7/ a broader framework of patterns and indicators of (des)institutionalisation, internationalisation and circulation of ideas in the SSH that will guide further research on other countries and disciplines, thus contributing to the establishment of "SSH studies";

8/ recommendations to policy-makers for improving the international circulation and exchange in the SSH.

9/ dissemination of results to the scientific community and to the large public in order to arouse the interest in the future of SSH and its possible contribution to a better understanding of our societies.

4. The address of the project public website

http://www.interco-ssh.eu/

II. Core of the report for the period: Project objectives, work progress and achievements, project management

1. Project objectives for the period

WP2: Patterns of institutionnalization of the SSH

<u>Objectives</u>:

This work package aims at developing a concise set of indicators for the comparative analysis of the development of the social sciences and the humanities (SSH) in Europe since 1945. Mapping the recent history of the SSH in various European countries with reference to their main intellectual partners outside the continent is indispensable to envisage its future prospects. The objectives are:

(1) to identify <u>national patterns of institutionalization</u> which might explain the relative isolation of national traditions in the SSH but also the operating patterns of crossed influences and international cooperation (competition, national self-assertion, efforts to 'catch-up', etc.).

(2) to assess the importance of the <u>disciplinary division of labor</u> within the SSH in order to reflect upon the historically changing power relations between branches of study, processes of professionalization of new disciplines, the reshaping of traditional forms of scholarship and the potentialities of new mechanisms of intellectual and institutional collaboration and exchange with or without consequences in terms de-disciplinarization of disciplines concerned.

(3) to find out to which extent the varying institutional (or academic) division of labor within the SSH is an <u>obstacle to cooperation</u> among actual research branches and in which way its transformations can be a source of scientific innovation.

Tools and methods for a global sociology and history of the SSH have to be established, by identifying major social factors – including political ones - of their level of development as measured by objective empirical indicators. While a <u>comparative approach</u> is necessary in order to interpret the institutional and morphological aspects of diverging national traditions, a <u>transnational approach</u> combining <u>entangled and connected history</u> is required to account for the role of supportive agencies such as the UNESCO, public national foundations and private funds of sponsorship (such as philanthropic foundations) in processes of institutionalization and professionalization, as well as in the exchange and circulation of research achievements and scholars, including the forced or strategic (market oriented) migrations of the latter.

This part of the project will essentially aim at data collection and analysis to produce <u>indicators for the comparative study of the development of SSH disciplines</u>, including the social and intellectual characteristics of their research staffs, their dominant topics and study targets, the technicalities and methods applied as well as their preferential forms of both scholarly and popular communication in various periods. This is to bring about systematically designed and well-structured overviews per country.

The <u>sources</u> to be exploited range from available monographic studies to university statistics, administrative archives and a variety of policy statements and reports issued by Ministries, National Academies, professional associations and international agencies (OECD, UNESCO, European Science Foundation, etc.), the combined evaluation of which has never received serious academic attention.

Description of work per task:

Task 1: preparation of a *Handbook of indicators of institutionalisation of academic disciplines in SSH* (deliverable month 12)

Task 2-9: gathering of quantitative and qualitative data on the number of students and of professors per discipline, the sex ratio, the share of foreigners, the academic job market, as well as on the organization of research and the scientific journals in the seven countries under study in the project (UK, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Argentina), in comparison with the US, focusing on the seven disciplines selected (economy, sociology/demography, political science, anthropology, psychology/psychoanalysis, philosophy, literary studies). (until month 36)

Milestones for the period

M1: Establishing indicators for (dis)institutionalization of the SSH (month 12, task 1; UNIGRAZ)

WP3: Crossing boundaries between disciplines and countries

Objectives

This WP studies the way SSH knowledge circulates across the boundaries of countries and disciplines.

It aims to gain a better insight into the obstacles of crossing such boundaries. The objectives are:

(1) To measure and analyze the main patterns of interdisciplinary exchanges and collaboration in the SSH since 1980.
(2) To measure and analyze the main patterns of transnational exchange and collaboration in the SSH (especially since 1980), both within Europe and between Europe and other parts of the world.
(3) To produce case studies to exemplify, enrich and refine the understanding of the above-mentioned general patterns.
(4) To assess the main obstacles to crossing national and disciplinary boundaries.

Task 1: beyond disciplinarity : indicators of interdisciplinarity, through journals and through the rise of specialisation in interdisciplinary "studies", such as "gender studies", "European studies" and other area studies (until month 36).

Task 2: Internationalization of research and relationships with the US
• preparation of a *Handbook of indicators of internationalisation*. (deliverable month 12)
• collecting data and launching research on indicators and factors of internationalization: international associations, co-authorship, translations (until month 36).

Task 3: collecting data on the emerging European area: European associations, European journals (until month 36)

Task 4: the changing relationships with the South: exploring the North/(Gobal) South relations through the case of Argentina and Algeria (until month 48).

Milestones for the period:

M1: Establishment of indicators for international and interdisciplinary exchange and collaboration in SSH (month 6, task 1 and 2)

M2: Selection of paradigmatic case studies of internationalization and interdisciplinarity (month 10)

WP4: International circulation of paradigms, theories, methods and controversies

Objectives:

The aims of this work package are :

(1) to identify the main <u>paradigms, theories and controversies</u> in the social sciences and humanities since 1945 which have crossed the national and/or disciplinary borders;

(2) to explain the emergence and degree of <u>popularity and dissemination</u> of certain <u>paradigms and theories</u>within and beyond specific disciplinary and national contexts;

(3) to account for the reception and degree of popularity of certain <u>key thinkers</u> within and beyond specific disciplinary and national contexts.

Description of work

Task 1: international circulation of paradigms, theories, methods and controversies,
Task 2: the international reception of major thinkers
Task 3: international circulation of methods and controversies.

Milestones

M1: Construction of a methodological framework for studying the circulation of paradigms/theories and the international reception of thinkers; selection of case-studies (month 4, tasks 1,2,3)

WP5: Fostering the European Research area in SSH: removing obstacles and improving cooperation

Objectives

This work package aims at summarizing the obstacles and suggesting remedies to overcome the fragmentation of SSH in Europe.

The objectives are:

(1) to identify <u>obstacles</u> to international and interdisciplinary collaboration in SSH

(2) to identify mechanisms and practices of <u>established cooperation and collaboration</u> across borders of nation states, disciplines, and research routines which could be improved further. These examples of best practice should be scrutinized in detail to identify niches of amelioration.

(3) to summarize in a <u>self-reflexive study</u> our own experiences and possible problems during the period of collaboration.

to produce a short <u>policy brief</u> for policymakers where particular remedies should be listed. The focus will be here on those activities which could be executed by the European Commission or by stake holders themselves.

No objectives for the period

WP6: **Dissemination**

<u>Objectives</u>

This workpackage aims at disseminating the knowledge produced within the project.

The objectives of dissemination are threefold:

(1) Extending knowledge about the history of SSHand its present stage of development

(2) Creating a interdisciplinary research area on SSH : "SSH studies"

(3) Improving collaboration practices in SSH

For this purpose, the dissemination will target four groups:

  ➢ social scientists and scholars in the humanities (website and scientific publications);
  ➢ students (summer school, seminars)
  ➢ the general public (publications and interviews in the media).
  ➢ policymakers

Task 1: Website (Sapiro, CNRS)

Task 2: Dissemination to <u>students</u> (Heilbron, EUR; Sapiro, CNRS)

  ➢ Summer School to train advanced students in SSH studies (month 18)
  ➢ Seminars
  ➢ Graduate Programs

Tasks 3 to 8 are planned for the next periods.

2. Work progress and achievements during the period

WP2: Patterns of Institutionalization

Task 1: Development of a set of indicators

The first task of WP2 to be accomplished by month 12 is to develop a set of indicators organized in a *Handbook of indicators of institutionalisation of academic disciplines in SSH*. This task has been accomplished by the coordinators (UNIGRAZ/WES) of WP2 in close collaboration with all partners. Ideas, drafts and complex issues dealing with national peculiarities concerning the organisation of disciplines, the access to data and the general political and social historical developments were discussed via email, online the collaborative space and three face-to-face meetings (Kick-off meeting; collaborative meeting in Paris in December 2013; annual meeting in Bologna in March 2014). The Handbook takes into account all dimensions mentioned in Annex 1 (i.e. University training and teaching – networks of research institutions – (Non-academic) institutions and sites of production of SSH research – Funding – Social and intellectual recruitment of scholars – Professionalization – Circulation and dissemination of knowledge – Academic job market(s), its openness to non nationals – Mechanisms of public evaluation and distinction) and specifies in detail the information to be gathered by the partners for tasks 2-9. For further details on the Handbook see Deliverable 2.1. Next to the Handbook itself the coordinators have started

preparing templates for gathering internationally comparable data, reports and unified data resources.

Tasks 2-9 (Data-gathering on country level)

With respect to Tasks 2-9 the different teams have been gathering preliminary datasets for a better evaluation of available data and feasibility of comparative datasets. In the following a summary of the type and range of data already gathered by the different teams shall be given. All data gathered is preliminary and served the goal to specify the variables and indicators found in the Handbook. An important conclusion from this first year of data-gathering is that data available in the different countries differs considerably in volume, detail and timespan available. Also, in some cases data for early and late periods, i.e. the 40s and 50s and the 2000s could be gathered, whereas for timespans in-between no data seems to be available. Furthermore it will be shown that the focus and availability of data differs from one country to the next.

In addition to data gathered by every national partner the Hungarian team (WES) has started to exploit a historical database and to digitalize its content for comparative analysis. The exploitation of the **World of Learning** for the nominative identification of university professors in the eight countries involved in the INTERCO-SSH project. This is a courtesy service to our partners, which took several months of intensive investigation, offered by our collaborators for a minimalist prosopographic study of the list of chair holders in various universities in the eight relevant countries + Romania and Slovakia. This could be one of the few strictly comparative prosopographical ventures in our Project. It allows to distinguish individually the official representatives in academe of the SSH holding the maximum of intellectual power and capacity to command and promote the development of their disciplines in their respective countries. A first comparative elaboration of this complex data bank was presented and discussed at the annual meeting of our Project in Bologna (6-7. March 2014). This databank refers at four dates (1950. 1970, 1990, 2010) to the following: the university, faculty, college or school in question; the name of chair holders; the title of their chair. Alas, the comparability of these data appears to be fair for 1950 and 1970 only, since for later periods the source offers information not on all individual chairs (professorships), but on institutions mostly. However, it could allow the individual identification of chair holders at various dates for possibly further biographical research of their career. It can be, possibly, completed by a study of 'famous scholars' with entries in national encyclopaedias. An account of the progressive development (and institutionalization or desinstitutionalisation) of the various disciplines following the titles of the chairs; an account of the relative weight (following the number of chairs) of the SSH among all the subjects taught in various countries and universities at various dates, especially in the faculties of Arts, Law and Economics; an account of the changing weight (importance) granted in academe to the different disciplines within the SSH over the decades; inside each country the identification of local poles of development of the different SSH disciplines (by individual universities or colleges).

The following reports were prepared by the different national teams and offer self-descriptions of the work done until March 2014.

Task 2: SSH in Great Britain (UCAM)

During the first year of the INTERCO project, the UK team have gathered qualitative and quantitative data to map the morphology of the seven selected disciplines within the social sciences and humanities (Anthropology, Sociology, Economics, English Literature, Political Science,

Philosophy, and Psychology) in the UK since 1945. All the seven disciplines under analysis are entirely autonomous in the UK context, but they are often studied together in composite fashion (especially at the undergraduate level) through joint degrees such as PPE (Philosophy, Politics and Economics), in which no particular discipline is necessarily primary, causing some challenges in terms of counting the relative magnitude of the different disciplines over time.

The vast majority of the permanent academic posts in the UK within these disciplines are both teaching and research, though positions in post-1992 institutions tend, in general, to be more teaching-focused. In order to track staff through time-series data over this period HESA data only exists in the UK for cost-centres, which involve very broad categories (e.g. 'social studies' and 'humanities') not for subjects/disciplines. In addition, this data is only consistent from 1994, before which (from 1973, and then from the early 1950s) it was counted in a different manner so it is difficult to compare between these periods. Nevertheless the breakdown of the different types of staff in the recent period is very detailed (Professor, Reader, Senior Lecturer, Lecturer, by Sex, etc.).

One important aspect of the British Higher Education context to take into account when analyzing this data are the various successive types of institutions within which such education has taken place. These include, chronologically, the Ancient Universities (Oxford, Cambridge, St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh); the Universities of London, Wales, and Durham; the Civic Universities (Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.); the post-Robbins (1963) 'Plate Glass' Universities (York, Essex, UEA, Warwick, Kent, etc.); Post-1992 Institutions (whereby former polytechnics were converted to University status, leading to a somewhat artificial apparent explosion in the size of the university sector); and more recently, the second-wave of 'New Universities'. Just to give one crude example of the importance of discriminating between these different institutions – it is clear that the social sciences developed far more rapidly in the 'Plate Glass' institutions, and London University, than they did within the Ancient universities which were tied to more classical humanistic pursuits. Further, although there are now more female than male student at undergraduate level, most of these women are concentrated in post-1992 institutions (as is less postgraduate education), which generally have less advantageous job-prospects than the more established institutions.

One issue encountered with the comparative data for full-time undergraduates from 1966-2012 (which was taken from 3 different sources) is the extraordinarily, and inaccurately, rapid rise of psychology. The magnitude of this sudden rise indicates the possibility of some potential problems with the different way in which psychology has been counted during this period, potentially due to biological psychology being counted alongside social psychology.

The Cambridge team have also collected data on whether these seven disciplines were taught in secondary educational institutions, and which of the major examination boards have offered exams in these topics. We have begun to explore the influence of these disciplines in extra-mural institutions too, primarily think-tanks, but have encountered some difficulties both in defining what exactly constitutes a think-tank, as well as determining the exact disciplines to which a particular think-tank refers, or upon which it relies.

Finally, in terms of qualitative data on the history of these seven disciplines, we have collated and begun to read through, a large bibliography of sources on the history of these institutions in the UK, and started to write condensed qualitative biographical accounts on the basis of these sources.

Task 3: SSH in France (CNRS)

The French team (Eric Brun and Lucile Dumont, with Gisèle Sapiro) gathered quantitative and qualitative data in order to analyse the institutionalization of the seven disciplines selected for the project. The quantitative data concerns the number of degrees delivered for the period 1970-2011 per discipline, and the number of professors in the Universities for the period 1984-2010 per discipline. Some data concerning previous periods does exist, but it does generally indicate the student and professor numbers by ancient Faculties (Law, Letter, Science), with the result that the seven disciplines selected are not differentiated. The most striking result that can be drawn from the data on the number of degrees and the number of professors is the fall of the traditional disciplines in the Humanities (literature and philosophy). For example, since the second half of the 1970s, French Literature delivers less undergraduate degrees than Psychology, and Philosophy less than Sociology.

The data on professors in the French Universities reveals a distinction between large disciplines, like Economics, which counts many professors, and the smaller disciplines such as Philosophy, Political science and Ethnology. If we compare the growth of the number of professors per discipline since the 1980s, professional and interdisciplinary departments such as Management (which has now more professors than Economics) or Communication studies really stand out. In the SSH, Psychology and Sociology/Demography also experienced a strong growth of their staff in the Universities. On the other hand, traditional disciplines such as French Literature or Philosophy have scarcely risen.

In order to build a more precise institutional profile of each of the disciplines under study, the French team has collected some additional quantitative data on the researchers at the Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) and on the staff and students at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales. For example, we can observe that anthropology is significantly better represented in the CNRS, as well as at the EHESS than in the universities, where the anthropologists are almost non-existent. On the contrary, Sociology, which first developed in the CNRS and at the EHESS, is nowadays above all a university discipline.

The French team also surveyed the social characteristics of the students and professors in the different SSH disciplines, when data was available. One of the main evolutions is feminization. In disciplines such as French literature and Psychology, this process occurred before the period under study, but in others, like Economics, Philosophy and Political Science, which were very masculine disciplines, it is very recent and still weak at the higher level of professional hierarchy. Although data is pretty rare about the percentage of foreigners among students and professors, it's not totally non-existent. For instance, we have some information about the foreigners recruited each year as Associate Professors ("Maître de conferences"), starting in 2001.

In addition to this morphological data, Eric Brun built a database of the French journals in Sociology, Economics, Anthropology and Political Science, on the basis of the lists of SSH journals provided by the Agence d'Évaluation de la Recherche et de l'Enseignement Supérieur (AERES). This work and the data on the qualification process (which consists of a disciplinary assessment, compulsory for a doctor to be a candidate on associate professor positions) underscore the strong links between Sociology and Political Science in France. Our database of the French SSH journals indicates also the importance of area studies in the field of Anthropology. The aim of this work is to assess the place of generalists, specialized and transdisciplinary journals within the SSH, and the place taken by different kind of publishers. It will also contribute to the study of interdisciplinarity (task 1, WP3).

Synthetic historical overviews of the institutional, intellectual and scientific evolution of sociology, political science, economics, literature and psychology in France have been produced in order to compare with the institutionalisation process in other countries. This work allowed us to lay the foundations of a forthcoming chronology indicating, for each SSH disciplines, the first institutional affiliation of university departments, the first journals, the first professional associations, the names of important forefathers and the first autonomous degree. In order to allow historical and international comparison of the number of SSH professors, we also collected information on the successive institutional divisions between disciplines in the French university system (the sections of the Conseil National des Universités since the 1960s).

In addition to these investigations, Eric Brun began to build a database on the professional association in Sociology, Anthropology, Economics and Political Science. Furthermore, he listed some ministry or scientific reports on the careers of French professors and researchers, on the job-market and on the financing of higher education and research in France.

Task 4: SSH in Germany (UNIGRAZ)

For the **German** case, the team in Austria (Christian Fleck, Rafael Schögler) gathered some preliminary qualitative and quantitative data describing developments of institutionalization of the SSH in Germany.

The data on **personnel** refers to different dimensions: Detailed data on habilitations and academic personnel differentiated by hierarchical classification (i.e. professors, assistant-professors, etc.) working in Germany could be gathered for the timespan since 1994. Also, some data on the share of women and foreigners working in the disciplines under study could be found in official statistics. Data for earlier periods is more difficult to find and put together. This is mainly a result of the decentralized educational system with its organisation on the level of provinces (Länder). However, historical publications describing the development of single disciplines could be found that offer some remedies for this lack of centrally gathered data. Also efforts will be made to gather data from archives at the university level where necessary.

Data on **students** could already be gathered for the timespan from 1980 to 2011, whereby some statistics only refer to numbers going back to 1995. For now a lot of that data was gathered at an abstracted level, i.e. referring to students in the social sciences or humanities as one large group. The SSH data gives numbers on the share of foreigners and women studying in Germany and offers some highly aggregated time-series going as far back as 1975. It is however known that more specific data for the different disciplines exists and can be provided by the German statistical services once the detailed variables of interest for the comparative analysis are defined in definite form in the Handbook.

Qualitative work on the academic output can be split in two: first the team gathered data on the development of **academic journals** based on the Ulrichs database for all countries of the project to be used for further investigation by the partners. The relative reliability of this database was tested and the decision taken that every national partner needs to complement the data provided in Ulrichs to reach the aim of establishing a comprehensive database of national, disciplinary academic journals. The initially started work on **book series** has been abandoned as these are more an indicator of the organisation of the publishing world than of academic developments in the SSH in Germany.

The team also worked on first drafts of reports describing important developments in the institutionalization of disciplines in Germany and has started to gather literature for a bibliography on **historical accounts** of disciplines. These reports take into consideration developments taking place outside the temporal scope set in the project to account for the early representatives of the different SSH disciplines to understand the historical institutionalization of the individual disciplines.

Finally, data on the funding systems have been extracted from the METRIS project and accounts provided by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research have been gathered. These data show that several developments have been taking place in Germany leading to a more diversified funding system of SSH research in a more recent period and also showing that research and higher education is strongly tied to the federal structure of Germany.

All the work done by the German team was directed towards the establishment of the Handbook of indicators with the aim of finding problematic variables, interesting connections between indicators and specificities of the different national cases that had to be taken into account by the Handbook. To do so preliminary datasets provided by the partners were viewed and constant adaptations made to the scope, variables and descriptions to be found in deliverable 2.1.

Task 5: SSH in Southern Europe: Italy (UNIBO)

With respect to the (de)institutionalization processes of SSH disciplines in Italy after 1945 for the seven disciplines involved in the project the Italian research unit collected data on: 1. students for degree-courses; 2. PhD-theses; 3. professors for teaching/chair; 4. academic and professional journals; 5. academic and non-academic associations; 6. prizes conferred by academic or cultural institutions (work in progress). The gathered data have then been organized in excel spread sheets. Finally the research unit started to prepare a bibliography on the history of each selected discipline and to collect materials especially for sociology; anthropology and economics.

In general there are some questions and problems of collecting data that need to be stated before discussing the progress of the Italian team. For the quantitative indicators (number of students; number of PhD-theses; number of professors) the Italian research unit tried to create chronological series with a timespan of five years for each of the selected disciplines (sociology, anthropology, literature, philosophy, political science, economics, psychology). However before 1998, the year in which Italian Minister of Research and University (MIUR) started to archive data online, the construction of chronological series has been possible only partially, for two main reasons: a) data are available only for some years; b) they are generally not gathered by discipline.

The fact that before 1998 data are collected irregularly depends probably on the lack of technological supports but also on the very frequent reforms that interested both the academic career structure (the structure of academic positions) and the distribution of functions between faculties and departments. What emerges until now is therefore a context of feeble institutionalization of the Italian academic system in sense that its autonomy is strongly limited by the political sphere. This problem regards also the academic institutionalization of disciplines. The law n. 341/1990 established the disciplinary regroupment crucial also for chair positions.[4] Thus changes within and between disciplinary areas depend not so much on internal disciplinary criteria, as on external political and economical reasons. This happened for example with the last University

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4 Disciplinary areas have been individuated for the first time in the law n. 766/1973 but the law remained unapplied until the new law in the 90s, l.n. 341/1990, the d.p.r. 184/1994 and the law n. 127/1997.

reform, l.n. 240/2010: the decreed rationalization of (sub)disciplines within each disciplinary areas aimed mainly to reduce the academic staff. The disciplinary autonomy has been recently questioned also by the constitution of a national ministerial evaluation agency (ANVUR) which established criteria for evaluating both the 'quality of the research' of each singular Italian department or university and the academic qualification (abilitazione), also by creating a ranking of journals for each discipline.

Besides the important question of disciplinary autonomy it is also to consider the problem of how to discern the boundaries among disciplines by looking both at the history of each discipline and at its juridical constitution, especially in a transnational comparative perspective. This problem regards most of the selected SSH disciplines: anthropology, economics, philosophy and literature.

With respect to *anthropology*, in Italy the terms 'antropologia' indicates 'physical anthropology', while cultural anthropology is translated with the expression 'scienze demoetnoantropologiche' (ethnographic studies on populations). However in the forming period of the discipline at the end of the XIX century, physical and cultural anthropology were not separated. After 1945 cultural anthropology survived in the academic systems in the teachings of 'history of folklore' and 'history of religions'. Only in 1967 the three first chairs of cultural anthropology ('ethnology') were convened.[5] With respect to *economics* the main problems regard the fact that in Italy, on the contrary of other European countries, pure economics subjects are together with management and business in the same disciplinary regroupment. With respect to *philosophy*, philosophy of law and political philosophy are by law (n. 127/1997) in different disciplinary areas than other philosophical subdisciplines such as: moral philosophy, theoretical philosophy, aesthetics, history of philosophy, philosophy of science and philosophy of language. However, if from a historical point of view philosophy of law has been always included in the faculty of law, the inclusion of political philosophy in the disciplinary area of political sciences (together with political science, history of the political institutions, etc.) is more ambivalent. Another unclear point regards the inclusion of semiotics in 'philosophy of language', whereas in other countries it is part of linguistics. Finally with respect to *literature*, after the last University reform (l.n. 240/2010) literature and linguistics constitute for chair positions the same discipline.

Data on the **student population** are available in Italy since 1948 by gender and degree-courses. Until 1987 they have been regularly collected in the University yearbooks of the Italian statistics agency ISTAT. From 1987 to 1998 data have been gathered only for the years 1990; 1994 and 1998, whereas since 1998 they are again regularly gathered in the online database of MIUR. With respect to the selected SSH-disciplines until 1965 available data concern economics, literature, philosophy and political sciences, after 1965 also social sciences. Since 1970s we have a degree-course of sociology and since 1980s of psychology. Degree-courses of political science and anthropology (both physical and cultural anthropology) are instead present in the academic system only after 2003. Finally, as a consequence of the university reforms l.n. 448/2001 (which followed the 'Bologna-process') and l.n. 270/2004 not only two academic degree levels - bachelor and master[6] - have been introduced in the Italian University system, but degree-courses also multiplied (this phenomena is especially visible for economics).

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5 Grottanelli, V. et al. (1977), *Ethnology and/or Cultural Anthropology in Italy: Traditions and Developments*, in "Current Anthropology", 4, pp. 593-614.

6 'Laurea di primo livello' and 'laurea specialistica' (l.n. 448/2001); and 'laurea triennale' and 'laurea magistrale' (l.n. 270/2004).

PhD-schools in the Italian university: In Italy PhD was founded in 1983 on the basis of the l.n. 28/1980. The first PhD-theses have been published after 1986 (by law in Italy PhD lasts three years). Until 2010 PhD-theses were collected in university yearbooks and in the online national library of Florence. After 2010 the MIUR and the National University Council (CUN) decided to create a unique database for all Italian universities, which is still under construction. With respect to the gender division the Italian team reconstructed it by counting each singular PhD-Thesis.

The main remark regards the decline of PhD graduates after 2005. This trend could be probably interpreted as a consequence of the block of the turn over in the academic career system (until 2017), which also limits for PhD graduates the possibility of acceding in it. This problem is also related to the lack of public recognition of PhD in the Italian society so that most of the PhD graduates are oriented to the academic career.[7] In 1989 the protests of the PhD student association propelled the Minister of University Ruberti to constitute intermediary post-doc positions. Nevertheless the proliferation of post-doc positions without a programmatic long-terms planning seems to have just post-dated the problem of acceding to the academic career.

Professors and chairs in the Italian university: Before the university reform l.n. 28/1980 available data regarded mainly professors with a chair. There are indeed only few data for professor assistants (a category divided in three levels). Furthermore whereas data on professors with chair are collected by teaching (even if there was not a strict correspondence between chair and teaching) data on professor assistants are often gathered by faculty (and then not really useful).[8] The law n. 28/1980 established a new academic career system in three levels (full professor, associated professor and researcher) allowing people without a structured position to gain easily access in this new academic structure.

If we observe the timespan from 1969 to 1983 we remark for each of the selected discipline a considerable increase of the academic population while from 1983 to 1998 it remained constant, especially for what regard the researchers. From 1998 to 2008 the academic population increased at each level, while since 2008 started to decrease, a phenomenon that interests mainly the full and associated professors. Furthermore with the university reform l.n. 240/2010 two new research figures at determinate time - junior and senior (this last position covered by tenure track) - has been introduced in the academic system, but they are numerically still irrelevant in relation with the whole academic population.

Data on **academic Italian journals** have been gathered in two steps: in the first phase the Italian research unit considered the journal included in the ranking of the national evaluation agency ANVUR; in a second step it extended the survey to the journals registered in the journals national library (ACNP). The journals ranking of ANVUR highlights the different criteria adopted within each discipline area for establishing the prestigious and scientific value of journals: for example in economics only few Italian journals have been considered in the ranking and they occupy the last classes (C and D), while for philosophy the list of Italian journals is very extended. To evaluate the 'prestigious' of a journal the Italian research unit attempted also to identify further criteria as well as the place of production or commitment (e.g. university; association), the publishing houses and possible important founders. The analysis of the Italian journals presented however three main difficulties: The first concerned the copious journals produced over time, which lasted only for a

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7 Ceseratto, S., Avveduto, S. Brandi, M. C. e Stirati, A. (1994), *Il brutto anatroccolo. Il dottorato di ricerca in Italia fra università, ricerca e mercato del lavoro*, Milano, Angeli.

8 E.g.: '*Ruoli di anzianità del personale assistente delle università e degli istituti superiori d'istruzione. Situazione al 1. marzo 1955* (1956), Roma, Università dello stato; G. Marbach (1969), *Gli assistenti universitari in Italia*, Roma, Metron.

limited timespan. If these journals not testify the qualitative increase of the discipline, they could maybe be seen as a proof of its spread. A second problem regards journals which changed their name over time. Finally it is to question how interdisciplinary journals should be classified.

Academic associations have been analyzed on the basis of the following indicators: founders; membership and foundation year. **Non-academic associations** have been divided in three groups: cultural association rooted in the Italian culture (especially for literature); professional associations founded before academic associations for example psychologist associations); associations which aim at a professionalization of their discipline outside the academic system (e.g. sociology, philosophy and anthropology).

Task 6: SSH in Norther Europe: The Netherlands (EUR)

During the first stage of the project, the Dutch team for WP 2 has made an assessment of the availability and quality of the data on teaching, as well as student numbers in SSH in The Netherlands. Contacts have been established with educational specialists at the CBS (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, the Dutch national statistics agency) and individual universities. The data available at the CBS have been combined with data from resources related to specific universities (e.g., university histories as chronicled in commemorative volumes), national science institutes, the national organization of universities (VSNU) and existing studies. A list has been made of all the universities that have offered curricula and degrees in SSH. The social science and humanities disciplines that have been selected for detailed study were sociology, economics, psychology, anthropology, political sciences, philosophy, literature, history and business and management studies. For each of the universities, data are now available on the total number of students as well as on the inflow of new students differentiated along these disciplines for the period 1960 – 1990 (in five year intervals) and from 1990 onwards in yearly intervals. Further data have been gathered on the number of PhD students and promotions on a faculty level. For the period 1960-1990 these data have been collected on a 5 year interval; the data from 1990-2010 are yearly data. See the table for an overview of the data that have been collected so far on these indicators.

In addition, the first steps towards structuring the available data in a database format have been undertaken, with an emphasis on improving the comparability of the longitudinal data. The Dutch system of higher education has been subjected to a number of reforms, which have sometimes created problems regarding the consistency and continuity of the available data. These definitional problems are being addressed with help of the experts mentioned above. Another complicating factor is the decentralized nature of the Dutch system of higher education, which, among other things, has resulted in substantial differences between universities with regards to organization- and content of curricula. This way, there are differences between more religiously constituted universities and others, as well as differences between more traditional (i.e. 'broad') and the more specialized universities. This in effect has rendered the collection of data at centralized institutes (like the CBS) somewhat problematic. There is therefore a need to proceed to collecting data at a lower level of aggregation, i.e. at the university- or faculty level of organization. This will also be necessary regarding the data on scientific personnel (5.1). Some scattered data on the situation in various years has been collected, but there is not enough data yet to compile a somewhat complete longitudinal sequence. With regards to the data referring to the period before 1960 for the indicators mentioned above, we intend to rely mainly on the secondary literature on the history of the various disciplines.

Apart from obtaining more complete data on the scientific personnel in the SSH, the next priority for the team is to study the field of academic journals and publishers in The Netherlands (4.3 and 4.2). This can be combined with gathering data on journals and magazines in specific disciplines that target a broader audience, e.g. the general public or professionals employed in institutes involved in policy making.

The qualitative part of the WP 2 consisted of conducting studies of the literature on the subject of the history of the social sciences in The Netherlands (1 and 2.1). Furthermore, the particular histories of the individual universities have been studied in order to assess how disciplinary teaching and research have been institutionalized in faculties and departments, and how these have changed over time.

Task 7: SSH in Eastern European Countries: Hungary (WES)

We have started our work with the idea of the basic exploration of the various fields of the historical development of the SSH going back to the 19th century for reasons having to do with the specificities of the post-1945 changes: the break of continuity due to the forceful intervention of the Communist power throughout forty odd years – 1948-1989. Thus the post 1989 novelties will have been marked by a triple reference:

- pre-1948 and even pre-WWII developments (before Nazification): a famous case is the ongoing ideological implications of SSH research with reference to the inter-war debate between 'Urbanists' (= Europeanist, Westernist) and 'populists' (= broadly nationalist)
- Western contemporaries (large reception of Bourdieu, Habermas, Foucault, Derrida, French demography, the Annales School, etc.)
- The SSH system built up under Communism with strong points in empirical research on social structure and mobility, education, folklore studies, historical demography, the economy of shortage, poverty and pauperism (especially those in Gypsy groups), experimental psychology, etc.

From the outstart we have made two methodological decisions which singularize the Hungarian part of the common Project: First, we started an experiment of a **prosopographical methodology** on a relatively large scale, following earlier accumulated or initiated databanks, to identify every significant actor in the SSH in the country for the period under scrutiny and apply a dual approach of the prosopographical data banks built up for the Hungarian part of the Project. This included an extension (rather than the usual limitation) of the disciplinary scope of the SSH to be dealt with, especially over history, geography, law, social statistics, educational science and some minor specialities (like musicology or the scholarly study of religions) as well as over scholars in the natural sciences having intervened in fields belonging to one of the SSH. Social anthropology belonging to quite recent developments here, folkore studies have been taken instead into account. Folklore is the earliest professionalized SSH proper in this country (since the late 19th century) and one of the few having been maintained under the Stalinist hiatus in the 1950s. As for history, its importance here is linked to the fact that most of the big debates having far fetched echoes in the other SSH in local SSH during the Communist decades were implemented in the framework of the historical discipline. Social statistics appears to be a separate discipline since the 19th century in this country. Its importance comes from the fact that it had fed research on demography, power relations between ethnic clusters, economy, sociology of class stratification, cultural assimilation of non Magyar populations (an essential given in Hungary), etc. It was the most significant producer

of SSH research before 1945 and continued to act like that (without much publicity, it is true) even under the darkest years of the Stalinist era.

Such a databank is based on various sources, including the list of university professors, 'candidates' and doctors of the Academy of Sciences, those with entries in contemporary *Who is Who*, scholars active after 1945 and appearing with individual articles in one of the major national biographical sources published over the 20th and 21st centuries (notably the *Great Hungarian Encuclopaedia* completed in 2010). Out of this highly inclusive prosopographical databank with as many as **14655 individually identified scholars** in our computers a **special focus is laid on 6565 belonging to one of the seven disciplines under explicit scrutiny** in the INTERCO-SSH project. This is the meaning of the dual approach mentioned initially above. This computerized prosopographical data bank is constantly completed by new sources and will be instrumentalized in analyses cited further below.

Further, work is still in progress for a bibliography taking into account publications on historical aspects of all the relevant SSH, which will also be used for the preparation of general historical overviews on the past of the different SSH disciplines in Hungary (to be completed soon), following the model set by the French team.

Data collection on **institutional developments** has to take into account the fundamentally dual system of research production – between universities, higher education and even (before 1945) secondary education – as a major difference from the West (except for France). Data on **students and graduates** in the SSH is unfortunately difficult to gather systematically over the whole period due to heavy discontinuities in centrally or locally published or at least collected (in university archives) serial information. Research is supported by the Academy of Science (before 1948) and a network of first central, later decentralized specialized research centres for most SSH disciplines. For the part on scholarly staff, data are more reliably established and we have completed the identification of all the institutions to be covered, though they have been extremely diversified in the last decades due to the multiplication of higher educational and even private agencies (in political science or economy, notably).

Public **professional associations** and organisations promoting various disciplines were identified in the form of academic and various extra-academic agencies (like the chamber of lawyers, the Society for Social Research of the early 20th century) when these had impact or served as references for post 1945. Research on the size of the membership, sponsorship, ideological and cultural commitments, professional composition of members was started and important professional journals identified for further analysis. A special effort has been made to prepare some of the general cultural organs for scrutinizing the impact of the SSH in Communist and post-Communist times via digitalization, which results in *Világosság* (Enlightenment) and *Valóság* (Reality) being available in digitalized form now. For other specialized organs a complete list is in preparation. The main outlets in every discipline are prepared for the selective coding of their contents (by principle for every 10 years, whenever possible) for the study of the precise circle of their authors (with basic academic affiliations and social properties), the thematic transformations of the main scholarly topics, their referential system (local-national of foreign – Western and other, notably the recourse to major Western authors), the importance of cross disciplinary references and their technical properties (i.e. size of articles, translations, co-authorships, referential system, foreign and indigenous authors).

Contrary to what is available for our Western colleagues, we are in the favourable position of being able to collect an all but exhaustive **prosopographical lists** – as exposed already above - of those having had involvement in SSH research since at least 1950. The main sub-populations here consist of holders of the **academic degrees of 'candidature'** and **'academic doctorate'** both awarded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, persons mentioned as social scientists in the broad sense with entries in biographical sources. Thereby 'candidatures' are functional equivalents of PhDs in sovietised academes and practical preconditions of an appointment in university professorships. Recently this precondition has become the higher degree 'the great doctorate' of the Academy of Science. The advantage of 'candidature' and 'academic doctorate' is the nation wide validity of the degree granted by an agency formally independent from local universities and following its own rules of procedure. The degrees entitled their laureates to receive a monthly stipend in addition to their normal remunerations. In the period 1950-2008 some 17400 'candidatures and 4800 'academic doctorates' were issued, out of which one quarter fell to the SSH in the broad definition we are using. For the moment our basic prosopographic data banks contain information up to 2003 with 4729 'candidates' and 1175 'academic doctors' (most of the latter having the 'candidature' as well: the exceptions belong to the early Communist generation of scholars). Basic information available are: date (age) of the graduation (degree), year of birth, official discipline, gender, title of dissertation, qualification of the degree, members of the academic jury granting the degree.

We have produced already a first elaboration and a report on basic data related to the subject in a study readable online on the INTERCO-SSH collaborative space. The databanks are liable to be completed from various sources with data on social and even ethnic-religious background (an important distinction here for disciplinary choices), institutional career in academic markets, creativity, reputation, membership in intellectual networks, etc. These databanks are destined to be used for further explorations of the activities and positions achieved by academic staff in the SSH. From the 1960s onwards practically all those active in the SSH (with very few exceptions due mostly to temporary emigration or participation in political dissidence under the Kádár Era) had to take at least the 'candidate's degree. Due attention will be paid to a number of scholars in the SSH who could not achieve their 'candidature' or doctorate due to political ostracism in the communist era: these members of the '**academic counter-elites'** – recruited occasionally among the most original and productive social scientists – will be studied from separate sources, notably from those emanating from the post 1989 period (*Who is Who*, national or professional biographies, encyclopaedias). This prosopographical listing should be connected electronically with the general bibliography identified in the collection of publications of the SSH in the Budapest Municipal Library cited above. Thus various types of topical publications can be linked to social and vital characteristics of the authors concerned, at least for a large set of authors, certainly for the most important ones appearing among members of 'reputational elites' as below.

Further a prosopographical study of **'reputational elites'** in the national SSH is moving forward. This is an already advanced research based on the identification and the close study of those having entries in national biographical dictionaries and encyclopaedias. It enables the in-depth scrutiny of the intellectual itinerary of dominant figures with the institutionally strongest positions in academic hierarchies of the Hungarian SSH from the post WW II years till post-Communist times. The last 'national encyclopaedia' (18 volumes) resorted to has been completed in 2010. But for the socialist period we use data from national biographical dictionaries for Hungary published earlier. This concerns approximately 1060 personalities, among them all members of the Academy of Science, university professors, section heads and directors of academic research institutes, editors of authoritative scholarly journals, etc. This crust of the scholarly elite is being submitted to a multivariate statistical analysis of their essential (duly coded) personal characteristics of which the

main items are as follows: Academic career; creativity (number of books, publications); position in symbolic scholarly hierarchies (citations, etc.), international contacts, relations, orientations; political-ideological affiliations, Communist Party membership; networks, scholarly schools, intellectual affiliations.

Task 8: SSH in Latin America: Argentine (CONICET)

The Argentine team spent a high percentage of its efforts in the collecting of the information required for the study of the processes of institutionalization of the seven disciplines involved in the project. Based on the indicators proposed by WP2 coordinators, we built a number of datasets.

Alejandro Blanco and his assistant Nelson Leone worked on sociology, philosophy and literature at the University of Buenos Aires for the timespan of 1950 to 1970. Analia Gerbaudo and his assistants worked on literature and philosophy at the Universities of La Plata, Buenos Aires, Rosario and Santa Fe (Litoral) between 1945 and the present. Fernanda Beigel and his team worked on political science (nationwide), on research funding, SSH journals and SSH in secondary education system. Gustavo Sorá and his assistant Ezequiel Grisendi worked on anthropology (nationwide), sociology, philosophy and literature at the University of Córdoba. They also worked on a study of SSH book series. Alejandro Dujovne and Heber Ostrovievsky also worked on journals and book series. Ariel Wilkis, with José Casco and Diego Pereyra conducted a research on sociology nationwide between 1960 and 2013. Mariana Heredia and her assistant Fernán Gomez were in charge of economy in the country and in detail in the large metropolitan area of Buenos Aires. Finally Alejandra Golcman studied psychology at the national level.

The geographical distribution of the researchers was not an obstacle to the progress of work coordination. This Argentine team designed its own website (http://interco.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/), administered by the Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities, National University of Córdoba. This device allowed the simultaneous loading of the indicators of institutionalization data, as well as the possibility to see in real time the contributions of each researcher.

As expected, the gathering of information was especially difficult for some indicators. This was the case for the populations of lecturers and researchers and for research funding. However, it was possible to bring together substantial material for understanding student populations, the creation of institutions and publishing. While in these last indicators around 80% of the potential information could already be gathered, in others, such as professional associations and labor market, the gathering of data was not so successful. The main difficulties faced were: lack of archives and data sources; disorganization of archives in universities and state institutions, absence of statistical series and historical work previously done. In the National Ministry of Education we were able to gather comprehensive information on the populations of incoming undergraduate students from 1982 to the present. However, the officials of the Ministry pointed out the impossibility of having data on the populations of teachers. While we are still exploring ways to rebuild populations of teachers and researchers, the lack of previous data made us decide an alternative: the selective restructuring of between 10 and 20 professors and researchers per decade, according to various positions of authority / power present in their careers. For each of these names we will build biographical synopsis to retrieve formation, international ties, institutional founding, etc. In parallel, we started another study on the presence of SSH in secondary education. Among the complete and comprehensive studies we have done for WP2, it must be highlighted a research work on the system of SSH journals. This data-base was completed with about 600 journals, of which half are currently active. Fernanda Beigel, that coordinates this research, is advancing in the analysis and publication of results.

While still completing data-gathering for the indicators of institutionalization we have advanced in the construction of numerous graphics (most of them still provisory) in order to observe, on the one hand, essential data to be completed, and on the other hand historical processes, hypotheses and alternatives to plan comparisons in multiple dimensions.

For each discipline we have also written brief historical reports, highlighting milestones of institutionalization. To allow and facilitate the interpretation of our data by the coordinators of WP2, we have also advanced in reviews on historical and sociological developments of the academic and scientific system, its unstable relations with politics and the effects of economic and social crises that have periodically touched the history of the country throughout the twentieth century.

Task 9: SSH in the US in comparative perspective (CNRS)

The comparative work with the US will start on month 13, now that there is enough data to be compared. A synthesis of secondary literature on the SSH in the US will be undertaken at first.

Conclusion

This report shows that all tasks are on track and it is foreseeable that the goals set for WP2 will be reached throughout the duration of the project. The initial data-gathering phase has offered ample opportunities for discussion concerning the development, institutionalization, internationalization and diversification – or deinstitutionalization – of disciplines in different national contexts that were taken into account for the development of deliverable 2.1 of Task 1. According to the work plan the aim of the first year was to gather preliminary data and agree on a Handbook of indicators. This helps to explain the divergence in data-collection strategies by the different national partners found in the reports of tasks 2-8. The diverging input by all partners on different indicators and aspects of institutionalization were necessary for the completion of the Handbook of indicators and to assess what data can be gathered in the available timespan. In a second phase of data-gathering in year two of the INTERCO-SSH project more comparable data will be gathered and ultimately allow a concise interdisciplinary and international analysis of institutionalization processes in SSH (including the US in comparative perspective; task 9).

WP3: Crossing boundaries between disciplines and countries

As is described in more detail below, Work package 3 has made a good start with the various tasks that were defined in the proposal. Among the work completed is the *Handbook of Indicators of Internationalization,* which is a deliverable for the first year.

Task 1: Beyond disciplinarity (resp. Heilbron, EUR)

In order to analyze the functioning of disciplinary boundaries and the dynamics of trans- and imterdisciplinarity in the SSH Johan Heilbron (Dutch team) formed a group in the course of 2013, which will produce six or seven studies by mid-2014. Two papers will concern the contemporary structuring of academic disciplines and the rise of more vocationally oriented 'studies'. Two bibliometric studies will be done of disciplinary openness and closure in the SSH, while two will adopt a more historic and qualitative approach to interdisciplinarity; for comparative purposes the last paper will analyze issues of interdisciplinarity in the field of the nanosciences. The papers will be discussed and a selection of them will be put together for a special issue of the journal *Actes de*

la recherche en sciences sociales, to be edited by Yves Gingras and Johan Heilbron, and scheduled to be published in 2015.

Task 2: Internationalization of research and relationships with the US (Heilbron, EUR; Sapiro, CNRS)

International scholarly Associations

During the first year Thibaud Boncourt (French team) made a study on international scholarly associations and their functioning. The composition, development, and functioning of international scholarly associations represent an important mode of international exchange and collaboration. The oldest international organizations in SHS date back to the second half of the 19th century. After the Second World War, new international SHS associations were established under the auspices of UNESCO; they have more recently been complemented by transnational regional organizations. The study of these organizations provides valuable information on the way in which social and human sciences have become internationalised over time. More specifically, this study may contribute to answering three questions: What is the balance of power between different national scientific fields, most notably between the United States and Europe? What is the role of political actors (Unesco, philanthropic foundations) and contexts (before, during and after the Cold War) in these internationalisation processes? Can we identify different types of internationalisation across different SHS disciplines?

Nine international associations have been founded in the disciplines relevant the INTERCO-SSH project: the International Sociological Association (ISA), the International Political Science Association (IPSA), the International Economics Association (IEA), the World Economics Association (WEA), the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES), the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literature (FILLM), and the International Comparative Literature Association (ICLA). At least two of these (the International Sociological Association and the International Political Science Association) will be the subject of an in-depth longitudinal study; enlarging the analysis to other international scholarly associations will be considered on the basis of available resources and empirical material. This comparative study will provide valuable insight on the comparative unfolding of internationalisation in different disciplines and on the effect of Unesco's funding and actions on the international development of SHS since the Second World War.

Translations

The study on translations in the SSH has been launched by Gisèle Sapiro and Hélène Seiler, with the participation of Gustavo Sorá for the Hispanic area and Rafael Schögler for the German-speaking area. It draws from previous survey on translations into French from eleven languages (English, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Romanian, Hungarian, Czech), that were published between 1985 and 2002.[9] This survey was based on the French Professional database for bookstores. The variables include source language, source country (though not totally reliable for English), date of publication, publisher in France, and the discipline (Dewey code). The data will be completed until 2013 for the eleven languages and other languages will be included for the whole period (Arabic, Japanese, Chines, Korean).

[9] G. Sapiro et I. Popa, « Traduire les sciences humaines et sociales : logiques éditoriales et enjeux scientifiques », in G. Sapiro (dir.), Translatio. *Le marché de la traduction en France à l'heure de la mondialisation*, Paris, CNRS Editions, 2008, chap. 5.

Regarding the translations from French, a survey conducted by the members of the French and Argentinian teams allowed to establish the complete list of translations published in Argentina from 1990 to 2012 (based on two main sources provided by the Argentinian Book Trade Association and the Bureau du livre français), and partial lists of translations into English published in the UK and in the US (based on the databases of the Centre national du livre for the period 2002-2012 and of the Bureau du livre français for the period 1990-2013). These databases will be completed and analysed during the second year of the project. The Argentinian team will realize a similar survey for translation from English (US and UK), in order to compare with the results of the database of translations from French.

The main source for completing the data and for building equivalent databases for other languages and countries (for Germany and Italy mainly) is the UNESCO *Index Translationum* database. We just discovered that the UNESCO has stopped feeding the database. They allowed us to access to it, but the data still needs to be converted to be exploitable.

Co-authorship

Preliminary contacts were established with Yves Gingras for the bibliometric study of international co-authorship. Information about co-authorship of scholars who work in different countries is provided in most SSH journals and part of the standard information stored in bibliometric databases like the Web of Science. This, first, allows analyzing trends in transnational collaboration. The growth or decline of transnational co-authorship is an interesting indicator of increasing or decreasing internationalization. Transnational co-authorship, secondly, allows a more refined understanding of collaborative structures. Patterns of collaboration reveal, for example, that some countries, institutions and authors are more central, while others have a (semi)peripheral position in networks of co-authorship.[10] The actual study will be conducted in the second year.

Task 3: The Emerging European Research Area (Heilbron, EUR)

European SSH policies

Rafael Schögler (Austrian team) has been working on the development of EU SSH research policy since 1994. A preliminary inquiry was also made into EU policy with regard to doctoral education and graduate schools by Johan Heilbron and Amber Mechelse (Dutch team).

European Scholarly Associations

Thibaud Boncourt (French team) has studied the development and functioning of European scholarly associations. He compared the history of eight European social science associations rooted in five disciplines – sociology (*European consortium for sociological research, European sociological association*), anthropology (*European association of social anthropology*), political science (*European consortium for political research, European political science network, European political science association*), social psychology (*European association of experimental social psychology*) and economics (*European economics association*) (table 1)[11]. Empirically, he used qualitative material drawn from interviews with the founding members of European social science organisations, a study of some of some of their archives and a literature review of secondary sources.

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[10] Yves Gingras and Johan Heilbron, "L'internationalisation de la recherche en sciences sociales et humaines en Europe (1980-2006) ", in : G. Sapiro (éd.), *L'espace intellectuel en Europe. De la formation des États-nations à la mondialisation XIXe-XXe siècles*, Paris : La Découverte, 2009, pp. 359-388.

[11] Humanities, where other forms of collaboration are at work, will be the subject of future research.

Table 1. Dates of creation of European social science organisations

	Science po.	Socio.	Econ.	Anthrop.	Psycho.
1960-1969					
					EAESP (1966)
1970-1979	ECPR (1970)				
1980-1989			EEA (1984)		
				EASA (1989)	
1990-1999		ECSR (1991)			
	EpsNet (1996)	ESA (1992)			
2000-2009					
2010-…	EPSA (2010)				

The study looks at the social dynamics and intellectual rationales behind the creation and development of these organisations. It argues that these dynamics are best captured as conflicted processes: far from being a mechanical by-product of the development of social sciences or a symptom of a smooth harmonisation of scientific ideas at the international level, these organisations result from interactions and competitions between scientific, academic and political actors. At the scientific level, European social science organisations are typically conceived as a tool to either facilitate or impede the import of "American" paradigms and methods (such as behaviouralism and statistics) in Europe. At the academic level, they may be seen as a means for local entrepreneurs to raise their university's profile on the international stage. At the political level, they are often perceived by political actors (such as national governments and philanthropic foundations) as a weapon for strengthening transatlantic ties in the context of the intellectual Cold War. The creation of European social science organisations is thus marred by multidimensional conflicts which unfold at the national and transnational levels and play out differently in the context of different disciplines. These conflicts have long-standing consequences on these associations' geographical development and influence. While some organisations have a strong membership in Western and Northern Europe, others rely more strongly on Eastern and Southern European members. The study shows that this is linked to both the organisational shape and intellectual rationale of each association.

This research thus shows how trans-disciplinary dynamics such as the rise of new scientific trends (such as behavioural and statistical approaches to social phenomena) and changes in international politics (i.e. the political context of the early, late and post-Cold War) may have different effects on the "Europeanisation" of social sciences depending on specific disciplinary settings. The study thus contributes to theoretical debates on the transnational history of social sciences and the role of philanthropic foundations in this process.

European journals

Another study on European journals has been undertaken by Johan Heilbron and Madeline Bedecarre. A database was constructed with all SSH journals that have the adjective European in the title or subtitle. The analysis of the database will take place in the second year.
The data gathered on these various aspects of 'Europeanization' will be used as input for the workshop on the European Research Area, which is planned in Rotterdam in month 36, 2016.

Task 4: The changing relationships with the Global South (Sorá, CONICET)

This task includes three case-studies: the first, which is being dedicated the most in-depth research, is the relationships of Latin-American countries, especially Argentina and Brazil, with European countries; the second on exchanges in (post)colonial context, with the case of contemporary Algeria, with Western countries and a more historical approach of the institutionalization of the SSH in colonial settings ; a third will explore the relationships of Asian SSH scholars to the West through different aspects.

Relationships with Latin-America

In 2013, the Argentinean team created a database covering some 75 % of the active researchers in the country. The database will be complemented in 2014 by researchers from universities who do not have a position in the national scientific research agency. The opposition between researchers from Conicet and from Universities has traditionally been a source of tension. The database will be analyzed using the internationalization indicators proposed in the Handbook of Internationalization (deliverable 1 of WP3). This will permit to understand the effects of internationalization in the trajectories of Argentine researchers between 1995 and 2013. For earlier years there are very few statistics available, which is why studying the years between 1980 and 1995 will be studied by constructing a sample and qualitative methods (interviews).

The data show that for the years between 1993 and 2003 not only internationally central countries (United States, France, England, Germany) were significant, but also Brazil and Spain. The education of Argentine researchers abroad (through grants) decreased significantly after the period of massive creation of master's and doctoral careers in the country (2000-2007). In this period, however, international connections increase through exchange programs. During the years between 2007 and 2013, Argentina is becoming more important as a pole of attraction for foreign students, main South Americans, but also Europeans. For the period as a whole, the effect of political and economic factors (crises of 1980-1984, 1989-1993, 2000-2003), which is at the root of the migration of teachers and researchers, is quite significant.

The Argentinean team has also initiated case studies. Alejandra Golcman investigates Argentine psychoanalysts in Mexico. Mariana Heredia studies the internationalization strategies of economists. In both psychoanalysis and economy, it is important to note that the internationalization depends less on the resources of the university and research system, than in the other disciplines. Alejandro Blanco deepens a study on the relationship between sociology in Brazil and Argentina.

As was reported in the section on the "book translations", Gustavo Sorá, Alejandro Dujovne and Heber Ostrovievsky have finished a study on the translation and publishing of French SSH authors in Argentina. Along with Ezequiel Grisendi, they have also initiated a research on the translation of Anglo-Saxon authors. Fernanda Beigel, meanwhile, is about to finish a study on the system of SSH journals in Argentina. In addition to general indicators of institutionalization, this research shows interesting indicators for the understanding of SSH journals in international perspective. Paola

Bayle and other researchers of the Beigel team conduct studies on the "Latin American" level and post-graduate institutions like Clacso and Flacso, especially their role in the period 1980 - 1985, when the last military dictatorship collapsed and a process of re-democratization starts.

<u>Exchange in (post)colonial context</u>

A campaign of interviews have been undertaken by Tristan Leperlier in Algeria with scholars about their relationship with the former colonial country, France. The first group of interviews were conducted with (male and female) literary scholars in different specialties (Arabic literature, French literature, Comparative literature), and affiliated with various institutions. They were all born between 1950 and 1960, did at least part of their studies in France, and speak French perfectly. They were asked about the impact of their stay in France in their careers, about their participation in international networks and publications in France and elsewhere. It appeared that while the Arab-speaking scholars have contacts in other Arab countries, the Francophone have only exchanges with specialists of Maghreb literature in France, and never publish in general journals of literature. Some of them take part in conference in the Anglophone area, but it is relatively rare. French scholars come for very short periods, and this is not sufficient for developing steady exchanges. An agreement was passed in 2005 between France and Algeria in order to set up a Franco-Algerian doctoral school that was supposed to train 2000 doctors in co-direction, but it did not fulfill its objectives.

The research on the institutionalization of the sociology and anthropology in colonial settings is being done by George Steinmetz, and focuses mainly on Africa. It is based on a long archival research and on the reconstruction of the trajectories of these "colonial" scholars, comparing France and the UK.

<u>Asia</u>

Two researchers of the Interco-SSH project (Thomas Brisson and Laurent Jeanpierre) have build a small research team of six researchers, in order to complement the initial project with a set of case-studies dealing with social/human sciences exchanges between Asia and the West. These researches aim at enhancing the international comparisons, as well as gaining a better understanding of the situation of social sciences in Asia. As a matter of fact, Asia is today in the third position in terms of academic publications in social sciences, just after the United-States and Europe, with a 50% increase of her publications between 1997 and 2007. To do so, the case studies will focus on three countries - China, Japan and Korea – which are, scientifically speaking, among the most important Asian countries and have played a key role in the acclimation of the European human sciences.

The six case studies will deal with different empirically –situated objects that will be included in an analytical synthesis in the final stage of the research. The first one compares the varying patterns of institutionalization of the Gender Studies in China and Japan (Hélène Lebail). The second one deals with the constitution of the "New Confucianism" movement by Chinese scholars in the United-States (Thomas Brisson). A third one analyzes the global turn of the Japanese legal studies (Isabelle Giraudou). The fourth and fifth ones deal with the acclimation of foreign sociology on China, as seen from the vantage point of the Review Guowai shehuixue (Foreign Sociology), as well as with the reception of Bourdieu in China (Aurore Merle). The last one tackles the reception of the French Theory and the Critical Sociology on South Korea. These contributions are included in task 4 of the WP3, but will also provide cases studies for WP4.

Broadly speaking, WP4 studies the circulation of ideas and controversies. This work package has been divided into three tasks. Task 1 analyses the international circulation of paradigms and theories within SSH. Task 2 studies the reception of key authors within SSH. Task 3 explores the dynamics of some key controversies within SSH. Whilst it has proven useful for analytical and practical purposes to hold on to the distinction between the three tasks, it is important to keep in mind that in practice they are interrelated, with research for one task frequently informing the other two.

Task 1: The international circulation of paradigms and theories (Baert, UCAM)

This task studies the diffusion and circulation of paradigms and theories across both disciplinary and national borders.

Across the different case studies the various teams are asking some of the following questions: how did these paradigms/theories circulate? How did they impact on national fields? How did they translate into disciplines or recognized forms of knowledge? In which disciplines were the specific paradigm and theory adopted and in which disciplines were they not adopted? What types of alterations or specific emphases were made and why were they made? Did the importation of a theory from one country to another arouse a controversy? Who were the main scholars who explicitly rejected the new theoretical framework and why might they have done so? How did the spread of these theories and paradigms contribute to the circulation of specific methods and research practices instead of others?

Since the timing and modes of paradigmatic shift are of course variable according to different disciplines and countries, special attention is being devoted to local causes and local impact of general major events such as wars, social movements, and the fall of communism after 1989. Did these events favor the circulation of paradigms and theories or were they an obstacle to it? Did they contribute to their politicization? How did these events impact theories in SSH?

The earliest occurring case study in Task 1 is being conducted by Mathieu Hauchecorne (CNRS) who is researching the circulation of Public Economics between the US, the UK and France. This research project is concerned with the genesis, institutionalization and circulation of welfare and public economics within and between three countries - Britain, France, and the United States - from the beginning of the 1920s until now. It will first trace the development of what were at first three national and separate intellectual traditions in the study of state intervention: the British tradition of "Welfare economics" pioneered by Arthur Pigou in his 1920 *The Economics of Welfare*; the "new welfare economics" founded by Paul Samuelson in the United States after WW2; the French "économie publique" developed by the French economic engineers from the Plan commission. Then the structural transformations and particular events and interactions which promoted the mixing of these traditions will be investigated. A third task will be to trace the reception of public economics within the welfare and public economics within the public debate and public policies.

Patrick Baert (Cambridge) is studying the spread of existentialist ideas in the 1940s in France. This research focuses on how the war undermined part of the literary and intellectual establishment and created opportunities for intellectual innovations. It also pays attention to how Sartre reformulated his philosophy in the light of the experiences of the war and in the light of the trials of collaborationist intellectuals. It investigates some of his public performances, in particular his lecture 'Existentialism as a humanism' in October 1945. This research also explores the various

factors that might have contribute to the subsequent decline of existentialism, notably the rise and institutionalization of the social sciences, the rise of structuralism and the rise of the expert public intellectual.

Matteo Bortolini (Bologna) is studying the circulation of functionalism as a theoretical paradigm across selected European countries (in particular, the UK, France, Germany and Italy). The main focus here is on American sociological functionalism as promoted by Talcott Parsons and his school (e.g. Merton to Robert Bellah), and its impact on European traditions of social research and social theory (e.g. Luhmann). This research also investigates the relationship between the early reception of functionalist theory and the diffusion of the recent "cultural turn" in the social sciences (especially, neo-functionalism and Alexander's "strong program"). Bibliographic as well as oral sources (i.e. interviews) have been located and partly collected.

Patrick Baert and Marcus Morgan (Cambridge) are investigating the influence of the paradigm of structuralism upon British anthropology during the 1950s and 1960s. Though comparatively influential internationally, post-war British anthropology was a remarkably small enterprise. Its small size, however, did not prohibit a relatively large degree of internal heterogeneity of approach. This heterogeneity mapped onto the different institutions, and the charismatic figures within these different institutions, in which teaching and research took place. The UK team are interested in examining how this institutional heterogeneity coloured the ways in which the imported theoretical approach of structuralism was appropriated. In particular, it will compare the reception of structuralism within three of the major British anthropology departments (Oxford, UCL, and Cambridge) during this period. As well as this concern with the ways in which different institutional contexts influence the reception of foreign ideas, we are also interested in understanding how and why the influence of structuralism dissolved in the late 1960s.

Louis Pinto (CNRS) is researching the reception of the Frankfurt School of critical theory within the disciplines of philosophy and sociology in France from 1945-1975, with particular focus on the 1960s. He is interested in understanding the degree to which these ideas were perceived as novel or alternatively were understood as radically new or could be incorporated into existing paradigms in the national framework. He is conducting this research by adopting the viewpoint of authors who have celebrated the imported thinkers.

Marco Santoro and Marco Solaroli (Bologna) study the reception of Cultural Studies in Italy, including the strong controversies such a reception has generated in both the social sciences and the humanities. This case study reconstructs the history of CS in Italy since the first translations of works by R. Williams, E.P. Thompson and R. Hoggart in the sixties and early seventies (when they were still considered as individual scholars with traditional disciplinary affiliations, e.g. literary criticism or social history) to the foundation of Italian journals and PhD programs explicitly devoted to cultural studies (such as "Agalma" and "Studi Culturali") in the new millennium. Through such a strategic case study, this piece of the research aims to identify the opportunities of communication across disciplines as well as the resistance to innovation within SSH in Italy. Gisele Sapiro (CNRS) is also conducting research on the reception of Cultural Studies in the French academy, especially from the standpoint of its contribution to the emergence of the sociology of culture as a new research area.

Claudio Paolucci (Bologna) is studying the circulation of semiotics as an intellectual project across Italy, France, UK, Belgium, Canada, the United States, and Latin America. The history of semiotics is Italy is strongly linked to the intellectual/academic entrepreneurship and research activities of Umberto Eco, and the study is indeed also an attempt to assess the impact of Eco's work outside Italy as well as in other disciplines in Italy, including the social sciences. The study of semiotics forms a basis for further research on the circulation/reception of some aspects of

structuralism (Saussure) as well as pragmatism (Peirce) as paradigms – that is, investigating their impact on literary criticism, philosophy and communication studies.

Patrick Baert and Marcus Morgan (Cambridge) draw on positioning theory, cultural sociology, and theorizations of the significance of intellectual generations to investigate the fraught reception of the loose paradigm of French 'Literary Theory' on the discipline of English Literature in the UK during the early 1980s. The importation of structuralist and post-structuralist ideas into English departments in the UK, alongside calls for a widening of the traditional canon, and the study of more popular forms of media beyond drama, novels, and poems, was received with highly varying results in the UK depending upon the institution in which such ideas arrived. The particular case to which most attention will be dedicated involves an institutional setting in which such ideas encountered widespread, though by no means universal, resistance. Nevertheless, in spite of this initial resistance, such ideas have now more or less triumphed across the board in British English Literature department as at least one important strand of the curriculum, and the team are interested in asking how and why this occurred. Lucile Dumont (CNRS) is also researching the influence of "French Theory" upon Literary Studies in the US, primarily through the reception of Roland Barthes and Gérard Genette. This research involves case studies of American literature departments. The decision to consider both "welcoming" and "opposing" universities will help us to understand the logics of the academic reception of Barthes and Genette in the US. At the same time, attention will be paid to the material circulation of theories and researchers (funding of French scholars in the US by philanthropic organizations during the cold war, organization of Franco-American conferences, the translations and various publications of their texts in the US). The research involves interviews and the analysis of archival material and theoretical texts. Two stays in the US are planned in order to achieve this research (Spring 2014 and 2015). The Argentinian team is analyzing the reception of 'French Theory', more broadly, and structuralism, more specifically in Argentina between the period of 1950-1980. In addition to this focus upon structuralism, the Argentina team will also explore the influence of Sartre's existentialism and Gramsci's Marxism in the region.

Paolo Magaudda (Bologna) is concerned with the reception of Science and Technological Studies (STS) in Italy, including the relationship between STS and the Italian tradition of historical studies of science. The data so far collected are mainly of two types. The first data refer to translations of books by STS's key authors (mainly Latour, Pinch & Bijker, Haraway and Jasanoff), broken down by fields and disciplines. The second type of data deals with institutional events (such as STS graduate courses, associations and journals), again broken down by disciplines. This preliminary outline shows that STS key authors were initially translated and imported through a variety of disciplines. Later STS became more prevalent in sociology, though the multidisciplinary nature of STS remained.

In terms of case studies outside of Europe, Leandro Rodriguez Medina (UK team) is analysing the reception of Niklas Luhmann's Systems Theory in Latin America. This research draws on the 'work life narratives' of scholars who have been actively involved in the reception of systems theory, as well as on a critical review of their contributions and of the literature on knowledge circulation. The theoretical framework of this research is centered round three dimensions: boundary-work, positioning and centers/peripheries of knowledge production. The research shows how, for instance, the significance of the political context in the appropriation of Luhmann's system theory. For instance, in the politically charged and non-democratic context of Chili under Pinochet, Systems Theory was seen by both academics and politicians as more or less politically neutral and this perceived neutrality contributed to its dissemination. Patrick Baert and Marcus Morgan (Cambridge) are also carrying out research on the import of European ideas in the anti-Apartheid struggle. Whilst a considerable amount of research has been published on the

significance of Marxism within the anti-Apartheid movement, this research is different in that it shows the relatively undocumented impact of existentialist ideas. This research focuses on how existentialism fuelled both Steve Biko's Black Consciousness movement and Rick Turner's radical politics ('radical' as opposed to 'white liberal'), but it also demonstrates how difficult it was to promote and diffuse these ideas in the oppressive context of the Apartheid regime. A first phase of the research was carried out at the University of Cape Town in December 2013, and Patrick Baert has been able to benefit from the collaboration of some local academics in South Africa, for instance Professor Ari Sitas (UCT).

Other INTERCO-SSH teams are contributing to WP4 Task 1 in a more moderate manner due to differential Person Month allocations. The main contribution from the Dutch team for WP4, Task 1 involves analysis of a case study of the development and diffusion of Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), which will be conducted by Rob Timans. This case study is of great interest as it will allow us examine the mechanisms behind the circulation not just of theories, but of methodologies too. For the Austrian tam, Andrea Ploder is contributing a summary report on her investigation into the development of qualitative social research in Germany and the reception of American models in this country from the 1960s onwards.

Task 2: The international reception of major thinkers (Santoro, UNIBO)

This Task explores how some key authors in the social sciences and humanities were received and circulated within/among various disciplines and countries in Europe (and beyond). The idea is to select a few scholars who have had a profound intellectual, or also social/political impact (possibly both) and investigate her/his intellectual biography with an inter- and transnational perspective focused on the processes and mechanisms of reception and circulation (and also reframing) of their ideas and works.

The general questions driving this task are: How the reception of a scholar has contributed (positively or negatively) to the local development and identification of a discipline? How the reception of an author in a local disciplinary field has contributed to the internationalization of the field? How the reception of an author in a certain national field has contributed to his/ her identification as a KEY thinker? How the same author has been received (known) over time in different national fields? Are there patterned differences in the mechanisms/processes of reception at work in the Social Sciences and in the Humanities?

Milestone

A tentative framework has been developed for assisting researchers in collecting comparable data across countries and periods. The framework includes a list of indicators/data to be collected (and statistically analysed when possible), as well as a series of specific questions to be used as guidelines in doing research. The UK team are complementing this framework by adopting the methodological approach of analysing in-depth and qualitatively, a small selection of case studies in which the appropriation of key thinkers into new disciplinary and national contexts has taken place. The purpose of this complementary perspective is to supplement measurement of the extent of reception with an understanding of the actual mechanisms through which this reception occurs. It appears to be too early to design patterns of circulation, which need to be based on the case studies, but this framework will allow a systematic comparison of data and help build such patterns.

The main indicators are the following:

1) translations → numbers, timing, publishers, quality etc.

2) prefaces/introductions by members of the receiving field

3) references (from original texts or translations) in local texts

4) adoption of ideas in framing new research

5) circulation of "brand" key words (also in media)

6) book reviews (also in newspapers/magazines);

7) secondary literature (articles, PhD disseratations or books on the author and/or her work)

8) presence of students/pupils acting as broker/entrepreneurs and transmitting ideas/works

9) oral presentations;

10) (local) journals' special issues

11) academic courses devoted to the author

12) presence/space in textbooks

13) published interviews with authors, and through which channels

The framework comprises also a series of specific questions, identified in order to help researchers in looking for data and in evaluating them. They are the following:

- In which disciplines and which countries the author(s) ideas were adopted, when, and by whom?

- Which aspects of his or her work were taken up, and for which intellectual purpose?

- What alterations or emphases were made and why?

- Who were the first in local, i.e. national, fields to introduce these ideas and with what agenda?

- What was the professional relationship between the key thinkers and those who introduced and diffused their ideas?

- By what means were the ideas introduced (e.g. the organization of a special conference, or the editing of a book, or a program of translations)

- Who were the main scholars who rejected or criticized these ideas and why did they?

- How did the work of these key thinkers become part of the canon?

- Which impact had their work on the definition, and transformation, of canons?

- Was their work used as random reference, for theoretical discussion, or to build up research programs?

- Was it used for social or cultural policy? Or for other political purposes?

- Is their large reception related to their crossing of disciplinary and geographic boundaries by merging different theoretical traditions?

- Did they contribute to the internationalization of the public sphere and to the transformation of the figure of the public intellectual?

- What is their <u>legacy in the present</u>?

After discussion and some first exploration of the literature and the available evidence (including bibliographical data sets), the research group has identified a list of key authors whose reception will be documented and analysed in a series of different countries and /or with reference to a few historically relevant occurrences (as the anti-Apartheid struggle in South Africa, or the Vietnam War). The list includes sociologists as Pierre Bourdieu and Robert K. Merton, philosophers as Jean-Paul Sartre, Hannah Arendt, John Rawls and Judith Butler, economists as Amartya Sen, literary critics as Roland Barthes and Gyatri Spivak, anthropologists as Claude Lévi-Strauss, public intellectuals as Antonio Gramsci. The current full list (to be further expanded) of the selected key authors with relative countries of reception under investigation is readable in table 1.

Tab. 1 - Selected case studies for WP4 task 2 → reception of Key authors

Key Author	France	Italy	UK	Germany	USA	Argentina	Other	Global
Sociology								
Bourdieu								X[12]
Merton	X	X						
HS Becker	X							
Luhmann	X	X*				X	X[13]	
Philosophy								
Arendt	X	X		X				
Butler	X	X						
Rawls	X		X	X			X[14]	
Sartre						X	X[15]	
Foucault						X	X[16]	

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[12] This is an extensive case study based on a series of national case studies (i.e. Italy, UK, Germany, Argentina) as well as a quantitative analysis of bibliographical and bibliometrical data about Bourdieu's works and their translations.
[13] Various countries in Latin America.
[14] Belgium and Romania
[15] Republic of South Africa
[16] Hungary

Popper*	X							
Russell								X[17]
Derrida			X					
Althusser			X					
Literary criticism								
Barthes			X		X			
Genette					X			
Spivak	X							
Economics								
Sen	X		X	X			X[18]	
Simon*		X						
Anthropology								
Lévi-Strauss			X			X		
Psychology/ psychoanalysis								
Lacan			X			X		
Other disciplines/no discipline								
Gramsci	X					X		X[19]

* currently under consideration

The selection of these key authors has been grounded on two main factors: their lasting influence in the disciplines under investigation and their strategic relevance for interdisciplinarity, especially among the social sciences and the humanities. This is especially true for scholars like Lévi-Strauss, Sartre, Foucault, Bourdieu, Arendt, Lacan and Gramsci. A few case studies (e.g. Luhmann, Genette) have been selected as negative cases in interdisciplinary communication. Special attention has been devoted to gender issues (with selection of three women one of which specialised in gender studies) as well as ethnicity (both on the side of authors and countries of reception). Another issue the research group has taken in consideration is the convergence between

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[17] This is a study focused on so called Russell Tribunal also known as the **International War Crimes Tribunal**, a private body composed of intellectuals and led by B. Russell (main inspirer) and J.-P. Sartre, founded in 1966. The case study focuses on the activities of the tribunal with respect to the Vietnam War.
[18] Belgium and Romania
[19] This study would be mainly based on a series of National case studies (including France and Argentina) and a secondary analysis of the data (more than 19.000 references in 41 languages) included in the Gramscian Bibliography online, created by the Fondazione Gramsci in Rome.

key authors and paradigms under study in WP4 task 1 – the rationale being to foster convergences between them, in order to have even more consistent and systematic case studies. For all but a few of these case studies bibliographical data as well as documentary evidence are being collected. Some preliminary analysis are already available.

The research group is currently discussing the opportunity to add to this already long list a case study relative to a discipline not covered as yet (i.e. political science) as well further key authors (i.e. E.W. Said for literary criticism as a case study in the reception of a non-western scholar).

Finally, the Hungarian team are preparing a statistical evaluation of the citation of foreign authors in the various SSH in Hungary by counting references (both translations of studies, reviews, and original contributions). It is anticipated that this venture will highlight whether or not certain major intellectual controversies that unfolded in West Europe spread to Hungary, and if so, what kind of effect they had upon local debates in this region.

Task 3: Methodology, epistemology, controversies (Baert, UCAM and CNRS)

Whereas tasks 1 and 2 investigate intellectual currents and thinkers, this task analyses high-profile disputes in the social sciences and humanities that explicitly center round issues of methodology and epistemology and that had an impact on research practices. That is, this task studies some of the key methodological and epistemological debates and public controversies that arose within the social sciences and humanities from 1945. This task is interested in asking, for instance: who were the main actors in these controversies? Which kind of support did they mobilize? Which alliances and splits did they produce? Why did they rise in one country and not others? How did these controversies circulate across borders? How did they change in form and structure, as well as in outcome? A special focus will be devoted to the relationship of the social sciences and humanities with the natural sciences, in order to reconstruct and assess the different ways in which SSH articulated with forms of knowledge considered stronger, highly legitimated, and used as reference standards or, alternatively, as foils.

Patrick Baert and Marcus Morgan of the UK Team are examining the issue of intellectual controversies and disputes primarily through focussing upon the following two case studies.

Firstly, they are investigating the furore that ensued after the non-appointment of Colin MacCabe, a young English literature scholar holding the position of Assistant Lecturer at the time, to a tenured position at the University of Cambridge's English Faculty in the winter of 1980-81. The so-called 'MacCabe Affair' (dubbed such by the media) gained an unprecedented amount of press coverage locally, nationally, and even internationally. This research analyses how the McCabe Affair began and rapidly became amplified, how the various protagonists attempted to position themselves and their adversaries through a range of rhetorical and dramatic devices, how the particular case fits into and expresses far broader demographic and disciplinary changes that were taking place in British Higher Education at the time, how the scandal eventually came to be culturally narrated as threatening to the core values not just the study of English but of Englishness itself, how the performances of the various parties drew upon a range of repertoires that attempted to fix particular definitions of the unfolding situation, and finally what more general understandings of the form and process of intellectual controversies can be gleaned from the particular episode.

Secondly, they are examining the influence of French Marxist theory on the shape of the British New Left after 1962, when Perry Anderson took over the editorship of the New Left Review. This research will focus upon the conflict this change, and the ensuing revisions to the

format and content of the New Left Review, generated with members of the original editorial board, most obviously E. P. Thompson. This case examines the public exchanges that took place between certain key protagonists (such as Thompson, Anderson, and Nairn), the form and function of the polemical critiques that were written against each others' positions, the manner in which much of the debate was carried out in terms of the interference of foreign socialist ideas and 'Theory' in private domestic affairs, the way in which it eventually became framed (similarly to the MacCabe case mentioned above) in terms of national character and identity, and finally the roles it served for the careers and fortunes of those who were involved in it.

The French team, in particular Clarisse Fordant, is looking at the controversy that arose over the introduction of ethnic statistics to classify French citizens in the 1990s. From the middle of the 1990s, the European harmonization of the systems of statistical data collection for a bigger adequacy with the social reality of the political tools of fight against the discriminations brought about new debates regarding the possibility, the necessity or the refusal to introduce variables taking into account the ethnic or racial origin of the individuals. These debates were shaped as a controversy and shook the scientific and political spaces notably within the Institut national des études démographiques (INED) and the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE). At the same time, new notions appeared in France, as those of multiculturalism and diversity, questioning in a new way the philosophic and practical State model. These approaches tended indeed to redefine the individual and collective identities, offering alternative projects for scientific research and political action.

Taxonomies and classifications are a major social and political stake. The social sciences constantly produce such classifications, which contribute to build the worldview of a society. The social sciences play a major role in the construction and reproduction of society relations through the act of categorization. Consequently, the moments when these social taxonomies are discussed publicly provide a privileged ground for exploring the changes in the social re-production process. At the core of this research lays a theoretical question regarding the relations between the political and scientific fields. It implies studying practices that are deeply rooted in these two social spaces: the production of statistics and their use being always torn between the logics of action and knowledge. This research is thus cross-disciplinary, at the intersection of science studies, epistemology of the social sciences, and political sociology, and aims also at contributing to the reflection on ethical issues in the human and social sciences.

These debates then question the history of the construction of the statistical categories and the social representations they convey, the way they inform public policies of immigration, integration and the struggle against discrimination, and in a more general way, the history of the relations between social sciences and the State in France. However, this controversy cannot be reduced to its national stakes; it must be understood in the light of a strong process of international circulation of ideas based on the globalization of scientific and political fields. In this perspective, it is very important to provide a comparative account of the national traditions, especially in Germany, France and Great Britain, and to observe how these national traditions influence the effective policies built to help migrants integration and to fight racism and discriminations.

During the Second World War, the "great controversies" between the supporters of Anna Freud and those of Mélanie Klein profoundly divided the British Society of psychoanalysis. Marc Joly, from the French team, will study the international circulation of this controversy in a threefold perspective.

(1) Firstly, these controversies, which arose in the wake of the migration of psychoanalysts from Vienna and of Sigmund Freud's death, revealed the opposition and divisions that structured

the space of European psychoanalysis since the beginning of the 1920 (for instance the opposition between medical and lay analysts).

(2) Secondly, the impact of these controversies on the reconfiguration of psychoanalysis at the international level after 1945, under Anglo-American domination, needs to be assessed. Anna-Freudism and Kleinism became dominant in the International Psychoanalytical Association, especially through American Ego-psychology, which had Austrian origins (Ernst Kris, Heinz Hartmann) and was supported by Anna Freud. A kind of division of labor occurred between the UK, where the main Freudian theorists lived (Anna Freud, Melanie Klein, Bion, Michael Balint, Donald Winnicott, etc.), while medically inspired technical rules were imposed within the International Psychoanalytical Association *via* the powerful American Psychoanalytic Association headed by Abraham Brill.

(3) Finally, the French case will be examined. The French psychoanalysts ignored the British controversies. However, it seems that the controversies around the Lacanian school, starting in the 1950s, were in a sense a repetition of the controversies around Kleinianism, and that their treatment by the International Psychoanalytical Association was informed by the earlier British controversy.

WP5: Fostering the European Research area in SSH: removing obstacles and improving cooperation

No objective for the period. The material gathered will help understand obstacles to international cooperation and help make propositions for improving it.

WP6: Dissemination

Designing, development, monitoring and updating of the INTERCO-SSH Website

The INTERCO-SSH Website is entirely dedicated to the project, opened to scientific communities, and even to a larger audience: http://www.interco-ssh.eu/

The public Website provides information about the objectives of the project in order to highlight contributions provided by the project partners; the news and announcements of major events carried out during the project; the progress on INTERCO-SSH results and the publications. The Intranet gives information on reference documents; on the INTERCO-SSH media kit; on the reports of INTERCO-SSH meetings and on the accurate schedule of the project.

The Website is available in English and in French. The French pages aren't yet fully completed but its homepage is updated. The European Project Manager updates regularly the website.

INTERCO-SSH project has developed a visual identity applying to INTERCO-SSH logo and communication media: Website, newsletter, presentations, programmes, flyer & deliverables. INTERCO-SSH PPT template unifies the partners presentations. A programme template is used during the INTERCO-SSH meetings. A leaflet was created to present and promote the project in French and in English (see Annexes). It is widely distributed. The Graz team has designed a poster (see Annexes) for the project for the conference "Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities" on 23st & 24th September 2013 in Vilnius in Lithuania.

The first newsletter (see Annexes) of the project was published on 1st March 2014. It reports the project life during its first year.

The European Project Manager has implemented a collaborative space (with SharePoint) in order to allow sharing working documents, informations and research progresses between partners.

Organization of a Summer School for PhD students

The INTERCO-SSH European project organizes a Summer School about the "Methods in SSH studies" in Fréjus (France) from the 23rd to the 27th of June. The Summer School will provide training in methods for studying SSH: historical sociology of SSH, morphology, prosopography, interna-tionalization, including the circulation of scholars, works (through translation), paradigms, theories and methods, and reception processes. A call for applications has been widely disseminated in the networks of the project. Twenty PhD students from around the world are expected. (see Annexes)

Organization of Seminars and Graduate Programmes

The INTERCO-SSH project has been presented at the seminar "*Historical sociology of the social sciences and humanities*" at the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales, which takes place on the second et fourth Tuesday 17:00-19:00 pm, 96 bd Raspail (from 12th November 2013 to 27th May 2014). The French team (Eric Brun and Lucile Dumont) presented the results of the 3rd task of WP2 on the institutionalization of the SSH in France on the 14th January. Thibaud Boncourt presented the results of task 3 of WP3 on the European scholarly associations. Ioana Popa, a member of the French team, will present on the 8th April her research on the East-West scientific exchanges during the Cold War.

A regular Reading Group on the Sociology of Intellectuals was held in the Sociology Department at Cambridge (15th & 29th October, 12th & 26th November 2013), at which speakers such as Dr Martha Bucholc, and Prof. Stefan Collini have been scheduled to present their work.

A Brown Bag Series (12th December 2013, 9th & 23rd January 2014) was organized by C. Fleck and R. Schögler in the realm of the doctoral programme on the « *History and sociology of the social sciences* » at the Graz University in Austria.

Presentation of the project to social scientists and scholars in the humanities

▪ Past conferences and workshops

- The INTERCO-SSH Kick-off Meeting in Paris (15th & 16th April 2013) was open to students and scholars. Many PhD students attended it.
- Gisèle Sapiro was invited to present the project INTERCO-SSH at the HERA/JRP network board meeting in London on the 31st May 2013. The board expressed its interest in the project and readiness to further collaboration.
- Gisèle Sapiro and Marco Santoro took part in the seminar "*Scienza e critica del Mondo sociale. La lezione di Pierre Bourdieu*" (on 6th & 7th July 2013) in Cagliari in Italy.
- Christian Fleck & Rafael Schögler attended the conference "*Horizons for Social Sciences and Humanities*" (23th - 24th September 2013) at Vilnius in Lithuania and presented the INTERCO-SSH project.
- The INTERCO-SSH project was also presented at the Mora Institute in Mexico in October 2013 by Gisèle Sapiro, who was invited there as a Distinguished Marcel Bataillon Visiting Professor.
- The Hungarian team has started planning workshops and conferences on the SSH in Sovietized and post-communist Hungary and East Central Europe. The leaders of the Hungarian team have

already presented various aspects of the INTERCO-SSH project at a recent conference organised in Budapest by the the Pedagogical Subcommittee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Chair of the History of Education of the University of Budapest ELTE ("*Continuities and transformation in educational sciences during major historical changes (1940-1970)*" on 7th & 8th February 2014 at Budapest in Hungary).

- Upcoming events

Two special meetings are under planning (with call for papers sent out):

1/ The first is to be held in early September 2014 at the John Wesley Theological College in Budapest on Hungarian and East Central European developments, drawing on available scholarship on the recent past of the SSH in this part of the world. Most of the meeting will be held in Hungarian. The papers will be proposed for publication to the professional journals Iskolakultúra /School culture/ and/or Education, both published in Budapest.

2/ The second meeting will host the Annual Consortium Meeting of the INTERCO-SSH at the Central European University in Budapest, with a call for papers addressed to interested colleagues studying the earlier Sovietized East Central European countries, besides a major international conference involving other scholars, especially those from East Central Europe, with the central focus upon: The internationalisation of the SSH in Europe since 1945: continuities and discontinuities. The mid-term conference in Hungary will also be open to students and scholars. The outcome might be published by international journal, Review of East Central European History, published by Past inc., Centre for Historical Studies of the History Department of the Central European University.

Four other events are already planned for 2014:

Gustavo Sorá and Ezequiel Grisendi organizes a seminar about the "*Antropología de las culturas nacionales: Intercambios mundializados y reinvención de tradiciones nacionales*" every Thursday from 20th March to 15th June at the Facultad de Filosofía y Humaidades, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba in Argentina.

Patrick Baert & Marcus Morgan will present some initial research of INTERCO-SSH project at the Centre for Cultural Sociology Anniversary Conference "Advancing Cultural Sociology" at Yale University (United States) on 25th - 27th April 2014.

The STS Conference Graz 2014 about "*Critical Issues in Science and Technology Studies*" will be held on 5th & 6th May 2014 at Graz in Austria. Matthias Duller & Rafael Schögler from the Department of Sociology at the University of Graz organize a special session about "*From STS to SSH: Translating STS concepts for the study of social sciences and humanities*".

C. Fleck and R. Schögler will present the INTERCO-SSH Handbook of Indicators and an aspect on the European Research Area at the ISA World Conference in Yokohama (on 13th.-19th July 2014).

Dissemination to the general public

Information about the Kick-Off Meeting has been sent to the media, and the INTERCO-SSH project was presented by Gisèle Sapiro at the Paris Salon du livre in March 2014, at the stand of the Institut français, in a panel about translations of SSH authors in Argentian, but it is too early to

disseminate and to present results in cultural spaces open to a larger public, this is planned for the third year.

Special issues / articles planned in scientific journals

A special issue of *Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales* on interdisciplinarity, will be edited by Johan Heilbron. The proposal was accepted by the board of the journal and articles are being prepared (WP3, task 1).

Marco Santoro proposes special issues in the following journals:
- Symposium on reception of key authors/circulation of paradigms in *Sociologica* (WP4, task 2)
- A special section on interdisciplinarity in *Studi Culturali* (WP3, task 1)
- A possible special issue on the institutionalization / internationalization of the social sciences in *Rassegna Italiana di Sociologia* (WP2)

Patrick Baert is considering submitting articles and/or submitting a proposal for a themed issue on circulation of paradigms and theories to the *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*, as well as in the *Journal of Classical Sociology*. (WP4, task 1 and 3)

Gustavo Sorà proposes an issue on Translations of SSH in the journal *Desarrollo Económico vol 55* planned for May 2015 (WP3, task 2 and 4).

Christian Fleck and Rafael Schögler are considering submitting special issues on Processes of institutionalization and on Processes of deinstitutionalization of SSH in Europe in *Serendipities* and in *ÖZG* (Österreichische Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaften). (WP2)

The policy briefs will begin end May 2015.

A conference on the emerging European research area is planned in spring 2016 in Rotterdam, under Johan Heilbron's supervision (WP3, task 3)

A conference on "Latin America as an area of competition between Europe and North America" is planned in September 2015 in Buenos Aries, under Gustavo Sora's supervision (WP3, task 4).

The final conference and the book are planned for the end of the project in 2017 just like the producing a short "Guide to methodological analysis of cooperation practices in science in Europe".

3. Project management during the period

a) Consortium management tasks and achievements

The day to day management of INTERCO-SSH is handled by the Project Management Board, which consists of the Scientific Coordinator and the European Project Manager. The research in the workpackages is coordinating via mail, but also in physical working meetings. The communication within and between workpackages works well.

During the first project period, the main management tasks were to ensure an efficient and regular communication within the Consortium, to organize the work progress of the project, to monitor the respect of the deadlines and to assist and support the partners for administrative, legal and financial issues. The Project Management Board has coordinated the first annual report and it was in constant

contact with the Project Officer. It took care of distributing the pre-financing and of sending the Consortium Agreement signed to all partners.

Finally, it is the impression of the Project Management Board that the Consortium performs well, and the individual WPs interacts satisfactorily, and in general, the progress is according to schedule.

b) Problems and solutions

It was necessary to organize an intermediate work meeting in December. This meeting wasn't originally planned in the DoW of the project. Nevertheless, all partners were represented and all partners agreed
the meeting was very useful to coordinate the gathering of data for WP2.

c) Project meetings

The project started as planned on 1st March 2013 and the Kick-Off Meeting took place on 15th & 16th April 2013 in Paris. An intermediate work meeting was organized on 5th & 6th December 2013 in Paris. The INTERCO-SSH annual meeting was in Bologna on 6th & 7th March 2014. Two Governing Board Meeting were held since the beginning of the project (see Annexes).

Other event

The European Project Manager attended a training on Open Access organized by FLASH-IT project and the European Commission on 12th November 2013 in Brussels, at the University Club Foundation.

d) Project planning and status

INTERCO-SSH has submitted all the required deliverables, and mets its main milestones, and work is in several areas progressing beyond the plan.

III. Deliverables and milestones tables

Deliverables

The deliverables due in this reporting period, as indicated in Annex I to the Grant Agreement have to be uploaded by the responsible participants (as indicated in Annex I), and then approved and submitted by the Coordinator. Deliverables are of a nature other than periodic or final reports (ex: "prototypes", "demonstrators" or "others"). **The periodic reports and the final report have NOT to be considered as deliverables.** *If the deliverables are not well explained in the periodic and/or final reports, then, a short descriptive report should be submitted, so that the Commission has a record of their existence.*

If a deliverable has been cancelled or regrouped with another one, please indicate this in the column "Comments".
If a new deliverable is proposed, please indicate this in the column "Comments".

The number of persons/month for each deliverable has been defined in Annex I of the Grant Agreement and cannot be changed. In SESAM, this number is automatically transferred from NEF and is not editable. If there is a deviation from the Annex I, then this should be clearly explained in the comments column.

This table is cumulative, that is, it should always show all deliverables from the beginning of the project.

**TABLE 1. DELIVERABLES**
Del. no.	**Deliverable name**	**Version**	**WP no.**	**Lead beneficiary**	*Nature*	**Dissemination level[20]**	**Delivery date from Annex I (proj month)**	**Actual / Forecast delivery date** Dd/mm/yyyy	**Status** **No submitted/** **Submitted**	**Comments**
12	Leaflet	1.0	6	CNRS	Other	PU	30/06/2013	11/07/2013	Accepted	
1	Website	1.0	6	CNRS	Other	PU	30/06/2013	11/07/2013	Accepted	
1	Handbook of indicators of internationalization in SSH	1.0	3	ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM	Other	PP	28/02/2014	20/03/2014	Received	
1	Handbook on indicators of institutionalization of SSH	1.0	2	UNIVERSITAET GRAZ	Other	PP	28/02/2014	20/03/2014	Received	

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[20] **PU** = Public

PP = Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services).

RE = Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services).

CO = Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

Make sure that you are using the correct following label when your project has classified deliverables.

EU restricted = Classified with the mention of the classification level restricted "EU Restricted"

EU confidential = Classified with the mention of the classification level confidential " EU Confidential "

EU secret = Classified with the mention of the classification level secret "EU Secret "

Milestones

Please complete this table if milestones are specified in Annex I to the Grant Agreement. Milestones will be assessed against the specific criteria and performance indicators as defined in Annex I.

This table is cumulative, which means that it should always show all milestones from the beginning of the project.

TABLE 2. MILESTONES							
Milest one no.	**Milestone name**	**Work package no**	**Lead beneficiary**	**Delivery date from Annex I dd/mm/y yyy**	**Achieved Yes/No**	**Actual / Forecast achieve ment date dd/mm/y yyy**	**Comments**
18	Kick-off meeting	1 & 6	CNRS	2nd Month	yes	15 & 16/04/13	Paris
11	Construction of a methodological framework	4	UNIBO	4th Month	yes	5/12/13	tasks 1,2,3
5	Establishment of indicators for international, interdisciplinary exchange, collaboration in SSH	3	EUR	6th Month	yes	5/12/13	tasks 1 and 2
6	Selection of paradigmatic case studies of internationalization and interdisciplinarity	3	EUR	10th Month	yes	5/12/13	tasks 1 and 2
21	Annual meeting 1	1	CNRS	12 Month	yes	6 & 7/03/14	Bologna
1	Establishing indicators for (dis)institutionalization of the SSH	2	UNI GRAZ	12 Month	yes	6/03/14	task 1

IV. Explanation of the use of the resources and financial statements

Partner	WP1		WP2		WP3		WP4		WP5		WP6		TOTAL	
	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R
CNRS	4,5	3,58	12,5	16,21	6,5	7,06	5,5	0,05	2	0	3,75	2,57	34,75	29,47
UNI GRAZ	0	0	7	6	0,5	0,25	0,5	0	1	0,25	0,5	0	9,5	6,5
UCAM	0	0	2,5	6,7	0,5	0,1	7	4,5	0,75	0	0,5	0,2	11,25	11,5
UNIBO	0	0	5,75	9	0,75	0	12,75	5,32	1	0	0,5	0	20,75	14,32
EUR	0	0	2,5	2,62	5	4,34	0,5	0	0,75	0	0,5	0,06	9,25	7,02
WES	0	0	18,25	44,64	8,75	8,36	0,5	0	0,75	0	0,5	0	28,75	53
CONICET	0	0	5,75	10,5	8,25	1,25	0,75	0,22	0,75	0	0,5	0	16	11,97
Total Year 1	4,5	3,58	54,25	95,67	30,25	21,36	27,5	10,09	7	0,25	6,75	2,83	130,35	133,78

CNRS – Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)

The main divergence from the initial plan is the status of the personnel recruited in the French team. It was not possible to recruit for the moment a postdoc because one on the researcher, Thibaud Boncourt, was available only for 6 months, the other, Eric Brun (WP2), did not match the criteria of the CNRS (he has been a doctoral student in the CESSP), so both were recruited as researchers under contract. Parallel to these two recruitment, since it was not possible to find a candidate for a post-doc, the tasks were split among several PhD students who were particularly qualified for specific tasks: Lucile Dumont worked half time during 6 month on the institutionalization of disciplines in the Humanities (WP2); Madeline Bédécarré works on European journals (WP3), Hélène Seiler works on translations (WP3). Moreover, because of the need to gather the data for WP2 and WP3, the personnel recruited is only beginning to work on WP4 (on which other members of the French team are currently working).

UNIGRAZ - University of Graz (Austria)

The main explanation for divergences between the person/months planned and the person/months worked on the project are a result of the circumstance that the total person/months for year one of the INTERCO-SSH project at the University of Graz were less than initially planned and the need to conceptualize the Handbook of Indicators of WP2.

UCAM - Cambridge University (UK)

During the first 12 months of the INTERCO project (March 2013- March, 2014), the Cambridge team have dedicated more Person Months to WP2 (6.7), and less for WP4 (4.5), than was predicted if the time dedicated to each WP was spread evenly throughout the whole project period (i.e. 2.5 Person Months for WP2 and 7 for WP4). The reason for this was because it was deemed important to glean broader time-series data in order to get a sense of the morphology of the separate disciplines within which the case studies we are analysing in WP4 might be contextualised. During the second year of the INTERCO project this

imbalance will certainly be redressed and far more time will be dedicated to WP4. Marcus Morgan was not recruited to the Cambridge team until after the project had begun, and began working on a 0.8 basis in June, 2013. This arrangement will mean that he is employed up until the termination of the INTERCO project at the end of February, 2017.

UNIBO - Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna (Italy)

The Italian unit has decided to concentrate its work this year on WP2 while leaving its major efforts for WP4 (the Italian unit is in charge of this WP) to the second and third years. Time for WP4 in this first year has been mainly devoted to the exploration and evaluation of potential case studies to be intensively investigated in the following years. In the meanwhile, a few case studies have been started by associate researchers (not paid). This is why the personnel costs have been for this first year less than expected.

Erasmus University Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

The work carried out in the first period by the Erasmus University Rotterdam has been allocated between the Workpackages 2, 3 and 6. The allocated resources in WP2 have thus far mainly been spent on gathering quantitative data and the reading of documents, various reports and the secondary literature. A limited amount of interviews with members of (statistical) agencies has been conducted as well, in order to gain insights into the structure of the data, as well as into discrepancies and discontinuities. This work has been carried by two research assistants employed part-time (from May 2013 untill December 2013).

In WP3 resources have been deployed on various drafts of the handbook for the Workpackage and some initial data gathering. This work has been carried out by one junior researcher, employed part-time (from September 2013 untill February 2014) and by Professor Johan Heilbron (detached from the Erasmus University Rotterdam for one day per week).

The relatively small amount of resources allocated to WP6 have been used mainly for the preparation of the dissemination of the project by exploring linkages with other projects at the Erasmus University (most notably the Erasmus Studio and the University library).

There has been a slight overrun in the hours dedicated to WP2 as compared to the mean amount reserved for this workpackage due to the intrinsic difficulties in collecting the data from various sources; unfortunately, a central source containing somewhat complete and all-encompassing data is unavailable. Also, it was decided to put the emphasis on this particular Workpackage in the first period to free up the available resources for WP3 later on, in particular for the preparation of the workshop for this Workpackage. This workshop will be organized and hosted by the Erasmus University.

John Wesley Theological College (Hungary)

The work of the Hungarian team, together with its expenses, were concentrated during the first year of the program on WP 2 and WP3. Remarkable sources for the establishment of a quasi-exhaustive prosopographical listing of all scholars having been engaged in the past seventy odd years in scholarly activities in the SSH disciplines concerned by the INTERCO-SSH project in Hungary were discovered. This is quite an unique enterprise of individual identification of over 14 000 scholars having held institutional positions in SSH research in higher education or in research centres of the Academy of Sciences, having taken a scholarly

degree in one of the disciplines concerned ('candidacy' or 'doctorate' of the Academy of sciences since 1950, PhD after 1993) or having published books or studies in professional journals. Built up from a number of published and archival sources, this data bank will allow several statistically relevant objectifications capable to respond to most of the questions raised in our project, including those related to the international circulation of paradigms and the reception of foreign authors (WP4), since the data bank refers to foreign authors also the studies of whom have been translated and published in Hungary or received in major libraries of the country. Additionally the Hungarian team have also invested a lot in a courtesy service to the partners in the Project by the lengthy electronic elaboration of nominative data on chairholders and chairs in the SSH disciplines from an exceptional source, The World of Learning, in the eight countries concerned for 1950, 1970, 1990, and 2000.

CONICET - National Scientific and Technical Research Council (Argentina)

During the first year of the Interco-ssh project (March 2013 – March 2014), the CONICET team have concentrated its major efforts to WP2. In order to achieve the complex research of data on institutionalization processes, for WP2 were used 10.5 PMs, a half of the total PM expected to this WP. Less PM have been used for WP3 (1.25) and WP4 (0.22). In the next years the proportions between PM/WP will be counterbalance as to reach the expected numbers established in the CONICET budget. It is important to say that an important part of our budget was used in travels to assist to three meetings in Europe and to three internal reunions of the national team in Buenos Aires.

V.   Annexes

- Agendas of the INTERCO-SSH meetings

INTERCO-SSH Kick-Off Meeting
15th & 16th April 2013
Paris, France

INTERCO-SSH Working Meeting
5t[h] & 6th December 2013
Paris, France

Annual Meeting
6th & 7th March 2014
Bologna, Italy

- Summer School

Call of Applicants
Programme

- INTERCO-SSH flyers

French
English

- INTERCO-SSH newsletter

- INTERCO-SSH poster