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Why a French Sociologist is Interested in the Social History of Black Chicago

In France, immigration has been and is as important as in the United States. Until recently, however, census data on ethnic and racial characteristics of the population were not available, and sociological research on racial and ethnic communities was lacking. As a French sociologist, I was struck by the detail and richness of the data on the main aspects of the ethnic and racial segregation and discrimination documented in monographs on Black Chicago. In the French social sciences, until recently, social class has been the main theoretical and empirical framework for analyzing society. By reading the work of the Chicago sociologists, I discovered that the two frameworks of class and race can be combined. In this presentation, I will discuss what I learned from the fieldwork, the data, and the interpretative frameworks that were used in the Black Metropolis study (1945) by St. Clair Drake and Horace Cayton.

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The Social Organization of a Theater Community

The conventional view on theater cities is that they are places where there are a lot of venues and many theatrical shows. This is of course true. New York and Chicago are well-known metropolises catering a huge amount of theatrical events. Taking the example of San Francisco, I will show as Becker, McCall and Morris had previously shown, that theater cities are shaped by the people who make theater: The way they are trained and the kind of theatre culture they claim. This requires work opportunities as well as different types of resources (money, space, etc.). Through the lives and perspectives of a few theater participants, I will also show that theater cities rely on the networks of people that those participants develop to maintain their activity on various occupational and geographical levels.