The Cambridge Companion to Durkheim

Long recognized as a foundational figure in the development of social scientific thought, Emile Durkheim’s work has been the subject of intense debate over the years. This authoritative and comprehensive collection of essays re-examines the impact of Durkheim’s thought, considering the historical contexts of his work as well as evaluating his ideas in relation to current issues and controversies. Eminent authorities in the field have contributed to this up-to-date overview, giving readers – both students and academics – a chance to engage directly with leading figures in the field about contemporary trends, ideas, and dilemmas. This volume reflects the cross-disciplinary application of Durkheim’s theories and will interest scholars of anthropology, political science, cultural studies, and philosophy, as well as sociology. It is a landmark that redefines the relevance of Durkheim to the human sciences in the twenty-first century, highlighting in particular the significance of his insights for contemporary moral philosophy and his ever-growing centrality for cultural theory.

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We would like to dedicate this book to
Morel Morton and Philippa Smith
our partners
and to the memory of
Philippe Besnard
the Frenchman whose pioneering contributions
to Durkheim scholarship have proven invaluable
to rethinking Durkheim and whose generosity as
a colleague and friend will be sorely missed.
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This collection has been a long time in the making. We thank the contributors for their patience. It was Catherine Max, then an editor at Cambridge, who proposed to us at some point in the late-1990s that there should be a Cambridge Companion to Durkheim. It was her successor, Sarah Caro, who saw this project through to completion several years later. We thank Sarah for her suggestions, both positive and critical, her steady faith in the project, and her continued support during its long developmental life. Isaac Reed prepared the chronology and bibliography in consultation with the editors. Tanya Goodman battled heroically with a copy-editing and coordination task of Olympian magnitude and kept the project on track in the final months before the typescript was submitted. Ann Fitzpatrick provided further secretarial and administrative assistance. The chapter by Philippe Besnard was translated by Philippa Smith. Susan Beer and Jackie Warren oversaw the final stages of production at Cambridge University Press.

Despite the great renaissance of Durkheim scholarship and Durkheim-inspired contemporary social science, the present volume is the first broad collection of original Durkheim scholarship to have been fostered in the United States in almost four decades. The whats, whys, and wherefores of this explosion of interest are topics we address in our introduction. If the structural preconditions for this text are disciplinary, the proximate causes are personal and biographical. One editor of this collection (Alexander) traces his first sympathetic contact with Durkheim back to Berkeley, to Leo Lowenthal and Robert Bellah, the latter of whose Durkheimian interest traces back to the earlier generation of W. Lloyd Warner and Talcott Parsons, who began their scholarly work less than a decade after Durkheim’s death. The other editor (Smith) first encountered Durkheim through a reading of the classics of British structural-functionalist anthropology, Mauss, Hertz, and Victor Turner, as an anthropology undergraduate in Scotland at St Andrews and Edinburgh. The editors’ mutual interest in Durkheim converged in Los Angeles during the late 1980s, at UCLA, and was nurtured
locally by the members of the “Culture Club,” nationally and internationally by a growing movement of cultural sociology, and particularly by our immediate Durkheimian collaborators – Steven J. Sherwood, Ron Eyerman, Roger Friedland, Bernhard Giesen, Ron Jacobs, Tim Phillips, Steven Seidman, Ken Thompson, and Brad West.
NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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ROBERT N. BELLAH is Elliott Professor of Sociology Emeritus at the University of California at Berkeley. He is author of Tokugawa Religion (Free Press, 1957) and Beyond Belief (Harper and Row, 1970) among other volumes. His most recent book is Imagining Japan: The Japanese Tradition and its Modern Interpretation (University of California Press, 2003). In 2000 Bellah was awarded the National Humanities Medal.

PHILIPPE BESNARD was Director of Research at the Centre nationale de la recherche scientifique. He is the author of L’anomie (PUF, 1987) and Études durkhiemniennes (Droz, 2003), and the editor of The Sociological Domain, the Durkheimians and the Founding of French Sociology (Cambridge University Press, 1983). His contribution to this volume is one of his last published writings.

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NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS


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Gabriela Galescu is a PhD candidate in the Department of Sociology at Cornell University. She is carrying out comparative research on the structure of occupational segregation by sex, race, and ethnicity in formerly socialist as well as (long-standing) market economies.

David B. Grusky is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Program on Inequality at Stanford University. He is author (with Maria Charles) of Occupational Ghettos: The Worldwide Segregation of Women and Men (Stanford University Press, 2004), editor of Social Stratification: Class, Race, and Gender in Sociological Perspective (Westview Press, 2001), co-editor (with James Baron and Donald Treiman) of Social Differentiation and Social Inequality (Westview Press, 1996), and author of numerous articles on social class, occupational segregation, and social mobility.
Robert Alun Jones is Professor of Religious Studies, History and Sociology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. He is author of *Emile Durkheim: An Introduction to the Four Major Works* (Sage, 1986), *The Development of Durkheim’s Social Realism* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), and is a former editor of *Études Durkheimiennes*.

Alexander Riley is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Bucknell University. He is the author of numerous articles on the Durkheimian sociology of religion and the co-editor (with Philippe Besnard) of the correspondence of Robert Hertz *Un Ethnologue dans les tranchées* (CNRS Éditions, 2002).

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Philip Smith is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Associate Director of the Center for Cultural Sociology at Yale University. His books include *The New American Cultural Sociology* (Cambridge University Press, 1998, editor), *Researching the Visual* (Sage, 2000 with Michael Emmison), *Cultural Theory: An Introduction* (Blackwell, 2001), and *War Stories: the Cultural Politics of Suez, the Gulf War and the War in Iraq* (Chicago, 2005). He is the author of various articles deploying and developing Durkheimian themes.

Edward A. Tiryakian is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Duke University. The author of *Sociologism and Existentialism* (Prentice-Hall, 1962) and numerous articles of Durkheimian sociology, his most recent volume is *Rethinking Civilizational Analysis* (co-edited with Said Arjomand, Sage, 2004).
CHRONOLOGY OF DURKHEIM’S LIFE

April 15, 1858  Born in Épinal, Lorraine
1870  German soldiers occupy Épinal
1874  Receives Baccalauréat en Lettres, Collège d’Épinal
1875  Receives Baccalauréat en Sciences, Collège d’Épinal
1879  Admitted to École Normale Supérieure
1880  Fustel de Coulanges becomes Director of the École Normale Supérieure
July 14, 1880  Takes part in Republican demonstrations in the streets of Paris
1880–91  Ferdinand de Saussure studies and teaches in Paris
1882  Passes agregation
October 1882  Begins teaching philosophy at Lycée de Puy (moves to Lycée de Sens in November 1882, and to Lycée de Saint-Quentin in February 1884)
1884  Begins work on De la division du travail social
1885–6  Visits German universities, including Berlin, Marburg, and Leipzig
October 1886  Returns from Germany, is appointed philosophy teacher at Lycée de Troyes
1887  Marries Louise Dreyfus; Appointed “Chargé d’un Cours de Science Sociale et de Pédagogie” at Bordeaux; gives first public lecture at Bordeaux, proposing to develop the new science of sociology in the course of teaching it
1889–90  Gives course, “Le Suicide”
1893  Publishes De la division du travail social
1894  Publishes “Les Règles de la méthode sociologique” in the Revue philosophique
1894  Gabriel Tarde appointed Director of Criminal Statistics office of the Ministry of Justice; Captain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894–5</td>
<td>Alfred Dreyfus accused of spying, arrested, and found guilty of high treason</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Gives course, “La Religion,” including his engagement with the texts of Robertson-Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Publishes <em>Les Règles de la méthode sociologique</em> (book version includes modifications and a preface)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Begins work on <em>L’Année sociologique</em>; appointed to full professor in social science, the first such post in France</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Publishes <em>Le Suicide</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>First volume of <em>L’Année sociologique</em> published</td>
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<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Émile Zola publishes “J’accuse...!”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>President of France pardons Alfred Dreyfus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900–1</td>
<td>Gives course, “Les Formes élémentaires de la religion”</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Appointed “Chargé d’un cours de Pédagogie” at the Sorbonne in Paris</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>With Marcel Mauss, publishes “De quelques formes primitives de classification: contribution à l’étude des representations collectives” as the lead article in Volume vi of the <em>Année sociologique</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Appointed to Chair of the Science of Education at the Sorbonne</td>
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<td>1906–7</td>
<td>Gives course, “La Religion: Origines”</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>In a letter to the director of the <em>Revue néo-scholastique</em>, recounts how the course of 1894–5 on religion, and the intellectual encounter with the works of Robertson-Smith, were a “revelation” that marks a break in his thinking</td>
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<td>1909</td>
<td>Exchange with Levy-Bruhl; publishes “Sociologie religieuse et théorie de la connaissance” in <em>Revue de métaphysique et de morale</em>, which will become the introduction to <em>Les Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Publishes <em>Les Formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Chair at the Sorbonne renamed Science of Education and Sociology</td>
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<td>1913–14</td>
<td>Gives course, “Pragmatisme et Sociologie”</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 3, 1914</td>
<td>Germany declares war on France</td>
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chronology of durkheim’s life

1915    Son André sent to the Bulgarian front; publishes *Qui a voulu la guerre?*

1916    André Durkheim confirmed dead

Late 1916    Suffers a stroke leaving a meeting

November 15, 1917    Dies in Paris