



Presentation

Territorial issues of sociocultural community development

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Every territory develops arts, knowledges and sociability according to its geography, its architecture, his economy and its traditions. Cultural activities must be able to fit the territorial variations of cultural practices and lifestyles. The implanting of sociocultural community developpers, based on a better knowledge and an field experience, favorishes the implementation of programs of activities able to satisfy the aspiration of the individuals while revaluating the local or regional cultural identity. The analysis of the relationship between culture, territories and action also concerns the originality of cultural activities facing various territorial situations regarding both strategies of intervention and occupational integration. The present edition tries to answer the following questions: how do the specificities of territories influence strategies of cultural action? How the current experiments of cultural activities in diverse territories can contribute to the renewal of the practices?

Analyses

In their article entitled “Le diagnostic participatif : un outil pour pratiquer la recherche-action“, Claudia Della Croce and Yuri Tironi present a method used in the context of a participative approach under the shape of a research-action led for two years in a city of 12 000 inhabitants in French-speaking Switzerland. Having introduced the elements of the theoretical framework, the process and the methodology of organized intervention, they depict the implementation as well as the interactive activities developed to collect data in a participative diagnosis and share some recommendations delivered to the politicians who sponsored this research. The text ends in a reflection on the conditions of a real citizen participation and on the way of setting up devices allowing it.

As events contributing to the distinction of territories in the competition that they are engaged to retain their inhabitants and attract visitors, fairs and festivals are the object of an attention of the researchers only since about twenty years. Following the example of other populations of the countries of the South, villagers of Kabylia try to revitalize the local development following the failure of the public policies. But to what extent? Are these efforts fruitful? After examination,

Mohamed-Amokrane Zoreli notes, in his paper « Impacts sur l'attraction et la vitalité territoriales des fêtes et festivals de Kabylie », that if all the aimed objectives are not reached, these initiatives contributed to increase the resources available for the development of the concerned regions.

In « Les impacts territoriaux et sociaux de la mise en place d'un dispositif de résidence d'artiste en centre d'art », Margot de Roquefeuil adopts a new angle to study this phenomena. Going away from the point of view of the artists, she takes place on the side of the centers of art which welcome them to put better on the fallout from these programs on all the stake holders (cultural centers, artists, publics). She wonders in which measure artists' residences, envisaged as intermediate spaces, have an impact on the territory which they occupy and the relation developed with the community of public of this territory. She concludes that the nature and the scale of these impacts are not mechanical, but vary according to contexts and relational dynamics set up.

The beauty of the Languedoc games, very ancient, is bound to its codified esthetics, resting on the correctness of the technical gestures with regard to a number of attributes, sequences and ritualized activities. Now, since the 1960s, according to Jérôme Pruneau, who signs the article « Inflexion de l'esthétique des joutes languedociennes devenues spectacle sportif », the adoption of certain tactical aspects questions the essence of this esthetics following its sportification, defined as the process of adoption of the values chairing over the practice of sports activities of high competition and the requirements linked to their public expression. As a result, the inflection of the esthetic criteria connected to the production of the show appears as an answer to the constraints of its broadcasting and the new sensibilities of the audiences. Yet, it turns out that the original symbolic content is strong enough so that the show of the games preserves for the main part its traditional meaning and esthetics.

Gabriel Bender suggests in his text « Cri et chuchotement : petite musique psychiatrique » that the history of a clinic, the philosophy of the care that it carries and its relation to the city can be told from the sounds produced. Malévoz is a private institution wanted by an idealistic ex-director of public hospital. It should neither look like barracks, nor convent. Over the time, another way is borrowed to reenchant the site and restore the connections. The objective is to make of this ghost village a living district of the city of Monthey, Switzerland. To bring a surplus of soul, a call was launched to artists of miscellaneous origins and diverse disciplines wanting to stay there and to get fresh ideas. This is the way Malévoz became for the art under construction a hospitable asylum and the abandoned spaces busy and alive again.

Open section

The double relationship of art to social dynamic expresses its complex links to the political and economic powers. The influence of the Prince and the Market on arts and the critic of powers through the means of art have as main issues free speech and authenticity. In a context of redefinition of the social role of the artists, where the figure of a psychoanalyst is replacing the one of a revolutionary, and of the public space, less visible in the urban development and more enclosed in the media, the new artistic activism aims at conscience awaking more than at social structures changes. Jean-Marie Lafortune argue in his text « Des luttes de l'art à l'art des luttes contre le Prince et le Marché », that its impacts are therefore compromised by the taste of the population for amusement and the control of powers over the media.

This edition ends on the presentation of an effective creative process having showed its ability for twenty years. Sylvie Labelle recalls it for us. Early in the 1980s, Dr. de Bono invented the Six Thinking Hats method, which is a framework to incorporate lateral thinking into the traditional rational logic. He organized a trainers' network to spread the formula. Advanced Practical Thinking (APT) of Des Moines, Iowa (USA), now offers a training which condenses the teachings.

The next edition of the Review, planned for autumn 2018, will have for theme « Research in sociocultural community development ». The deadline to submit an article or a report for this edition is October 14th, 2018 (see instructions: www.atps.uqam.ca/auteurs_en.php). We also accept any time texts to appear in the open section.

Enjoy the reading!