



## Newsletter

---

**ANR-14-CE24-0029 OpenSensing City n°17**

**Par Valentyna Dymytrova**

**13/02/2018**

### **Contenu**

- CFP. Workshop: On time. Temporal and normative ordering of mobilities. University of Siegen, Germany | September 13–14, 2018. Deadline: 15/02/2018. .... 2
- CFP: Apps and Infrastructures. A special issue of Computational Culture, *Journal of Software Studies*. Deadline: 1/04/2018. .... 4
- AAC: Les « big data » au travail/Big Data at work - data professions, professional expertise and growth. Revue *Politiques de communication*. Date limite : 01/09/2018..... 5

**CFP. Workshop: On time. Temporal and normative ordering of mobilities. University of Siegen, Germany | September 13–14, 2018. Deadline: 15/02/2018.**

URL : <http://blogs.uni-siegen.de/on-time/>

Temporality and normativity are interwoven with one another: Timings convey norms and normative shifts. Rhythms enforce forms of life, conveying rules and principles. Flows of time fit experience and expectation to one another producing specific versions of past, present and future. The end of time conjures up both utopian and dystopian visions.

Yet, while the plurality of normative orders has emerged as a crucial issue of social theory (Boltanski & Thévenot, 1999), its temporal dynamics have received little attention so far. And while the accelerating dynamics of time (Rosa, 2015; Simmel, 1903; Benjamin, 1999;

Virilio, 1997; Wajcman & Dodd, 2017) as well as the plurality of temporal orders have been recognized (Lefebvre, 2004), implications for theorizing normative orders remain unclear. In social theory, time has been addressed as a social ordering principle (Zerubavel, 1982) emphasizing the symbolic dimension and the normative aspects of social regularities. Especially with industrialization processes (Adam, 2004) clock time has been naturalized as commodified, compressed, colonized and controlled resource which regulates social relations. Normativity, on the other hand, is typically understood through spatial and static imagery, in terms of already given normative “spheres,” “reach” and “binding force.” The normativity of time, in turn, is commonly backgrounded and kept “still” as a rather unproblematic, uncontested convention guarded by technology. By temporalizing phenomena—e.g. systems of gift exchange (Bourdieu, 1977)—a praxeological perspective questions such static views on normative orders and shows how issues of timing are integral to social practices.

Through the study of traffic and transport mobilities we direct attention to the intricate relations that multiple temporal and normative orders unfold in practice. Temporal and normative orders overlap and interfere; they support and challenge one another. We seek to develop both a normative notion of time as well as a dynamic notion of normativity: temporality as a fundamental normative issue, normativity as a temporal phenomenon through and through. In so doing, we aim to reconcile a praxeological account (social order as practical accomplishment) with normative notions of sociality (social order as moral order)—a notion present in proto-praxeological social theory (most prominently, ethnomethodology and interactionism) but absent in most theorizing thereafter, only gaining weight again in current theorizing.

With this theoretical interest in traffic and transport mobilities, we propose to expand on recent mobility studies (e.g. Büscher, Urry, & Witchger, 2010; Cresswell, 2006;

Krämer & Schindler, 2016; Jensen, 2015; Urry, 2007), for which theoretical and empirical issues are always intertwined.

To explore the nexus of temporal and normative orders, we invite papers that deal empirically and/or conceptually with the relation of normative and temporal orders in the field of mobilities. Possible questions include:

**Punctuality:** Why is punctuality a norm frequently encountered when dealing with organized traffic and transport? Why is it still upheld despite trains, flights, ferries, cars, and busses often being late? How are different forms of mobilities linked to punctuality? What does it mean to be punctual when driving by car or travelling by plane?

**Real-timeness, synchronization, anticipation, prediction/prioritization:** How do different forms of temporality occur? How are they arranged and organized?

**Rhythm and flow:** When is rhythm enforced (rhythm as enforced discipline), when does it become a flow (rhythm as a skillful way of handling time)? Which forms of eurhythmia, arrhythmia and polyrhythmia take place? Through what kind of infrastructures?

**Experience:** How do experiences of time develop a normative force when we are mobile?

**Control:** How is the plurality of normative and temporal orders in transport and traffic monitored and regulated? How are temporal gaps and normative splits managed in practice?

**Conflict and competing demands of time:** When can issues of timing in traffic and transport help settle conflicts, when do they generate and amplify conflict? How do they interfere?

**Breakdown of orders:** How to keep on track when rhythms fall apart and time estimates become obsolete? What are temporal and normative orders of breakdown and catastrophe?

**Scaling:** How are norms of traffic uphold over longer periods of time? How do actors scale their actions so that norms become relatively durable? What are the different scales that can be identified when talking about the temporality and normativity of traffic?

If you are interested in presenting a paper, please send an abstract (max. 300 words) to [on\\_time@uni-siegen.de](mailto:on_time@uni-siegen.de) <[mailto:on\\_time@uni-siegen.de](mailto:on_time@uni-siegen.de)> until 15th of February 2018.

To facilitate discussions during the workshop participants will be asked to hand in short papers (approx. 3,000–4,000 words) no later than 15<sup>th</sup> of July 2018.

**CFP: Apps and Infrastructures. A special issue of Computational Culture, a *Journal of Software Studies*. Deadline: 1/04/2018.**

Edited by Carolin Gerlitz, Anne Helmond, David Nieborg, Fernando van der Vlist.

URL: <http://appstudies.org/2018/02/06/call-for-abstracts-special-issue-on-apps-and-infrastructures/>

Apps have become an important new cultural, technical, and economic software form. Most of today's apps are designed to run on smartphones and other mobile devices and provide functions previously possible with other software forms (Morris and Elkins, 2015). However, they represent new ways in which software artefacts are developed, tested, packaged, promoted, distributed, monitored, monetised, downloaded, integrated, updated, stored, accessed, archived, interpreted, and used. To foreground the relational and material dimensions of apps, research should not only account for them as discrete media objects, but needs to approach apps as part of their multiple infrastructures and environments including app stores, development platforms, advertising technologies, analytics tools, and cloud services, among others.

TOPICS AND PROJECTS MIGHT INCLUDE

- \* The relations between apps and their wider material and infrastructural environments, including app stores, development platforms and toolkits, analytics tools, advertising technologies, and cloud services.
- \* The methodological and empirical challenges associated with the critical study of apps, including concerns about accessibility to mobile app backends and the limits of data retrieval through APIs or scraping methods as used in web research.
- \* Studies of apps as articulations of technicity (e.g., how they are designed, built, maintained, and updated) and the data cultures they produce (e.g., what data do they collect or require).
- \* Detailed empirical and critical studies exploring apps' data cultures, usage tracking, technical dependencies and app permissions, sensor technologies, and wireless access points.
- \* Inventive methods to conceptualise how apps are located or situated, given they are utilising a mobile device's built-in sensors as well as accessing other resources from remote cloud infrastructures.
- \* Studies of the political economy of apps (e.g., how apps are valued and monetized), the role of industry partnerships and third parties (e.g., how apps are re-interpreted or extended), and the politics of operability (e.g., how apps negotiate among stakeholders or interests).
- \* Explorations of the techno-economic relations between the web and app ecosystems, including the dependencies of apps on web platforms and cloud services, as well as the regulations and limits of app development by device manufacturers and mobile operating systems like Android and iOS.

- \* Explorations of the ways and mechanisms through which multiple apps are interconnected, forming collections, ecologies, and chains of apps in specific practices (e.g., task and content automation).
- \* Media archaeologies exploring historical constellations of apps and their wider material and infrastructural environments and other historical approaches to app research.
- \* Explorations of app stores as the primary environment or infrastructure for mobile apps, including contributions focusing on non-Western apps and app stores, apps' update cultures, and their development cycles.
- \* The ways in which different material and infrastructural environments, such as app stores, cater to distinct mobile operating systems, devices, and geographic regions.
- \* Critical artistic interventions and research software tools that repurpose the affordances of apps, app stores and other native environments, and explore their data cultures.

750 word abstracts should be emailed to [apps.infrastructures@gmail.com](mailto:apps.infrastructures@gmail.com) <mailto:[apps.infrastructures@gmail.com](mailto:apps.infrastructures@gmail.com)> by April 1, 2018.

Any queries can be addressed to the editors at [apps.infrastructures@gmail.com](mailto:apps.infrastructures@gmail.com) <mailto:[apps.infrastructures@gmail.com](mailto:apps.infrastructures@gmail.com)>.

**AAC: Les « big data » au travail/Big Data at work - data professions, professional expertise and growth. Revue *Politiques de communication*. Date limite : 01/09/2018.**

URL: <http://calenda.org/428468>

Ce dossier de la revue *Politiques de communication* se propose de sonder les activités numériques à la fois sous l'angle de la production exponentielle de données et de leurs usages par des « spécialistes » et, simultanément, sous celui des effets de croyance qui en résultent. Qui sont ces travailleurs (et promoteurs) de la donnée (*data-analysts, community manager, etc.*) ? Est-ce d'anciens agents rapidement reconvertis pour tirer profit des potentialités du numérique ou voit-on apparaître de nouveaux métiers ? Des hiérarchies professionnelles émergent-elles ? Une division du travail auteur de la professionnalisation du traitement de la donnée se dessine-t-elle ? Assiste-t-on à l'émergence d'un groupe professionnel ou de petits groupes segmentés, mobilisés autour d'enjeux économiques induits par le développement du numérique ?

« *Les algorithmes sont la proie de tous les fantasmes* ». Comme l'a souligné I. Falque-Pierrotin, la présidente de la CNIL en ouvrant en 2017 la consultation sur les enjeux éthiques des *big data* et de l'intelligence artificielle, « *d'un côté, il y a la fascination technologique pour ces objets. D'un autre, il y aussi une peur irraisonnée*[1] ». Le développement du numérique s'accompagne aujourd'hui de nombreuses promesses en termes d'exploitations et d'usages des données pour produire des savoirs précis (Harcourt, 2014) ou pour mieux vendre un produit, voire pour remporter une élection (Siegel, 2013 ; Silver, 2012). Grâce au pouvoir des algorithmes opérationnels, il serait possible de prédire le succès d'un film, personnaliser la relation client, rendre le marketing prédictif, cartographier les mobilités, modéliser des politiques publiques

alternatives, visualiser la diffusion d'une information sur le web ou encore mesurer les sentiments sur le réseau (Bastard, Cardon, Fouetillou, Prieur et Raux, 2013). Ces nouvelles technologies suscitent également de nombreux débats de société aussi bien éthiques qu'économiques qui remettent en cause cette idée même de promesses technologiques, (Cardon, 2013), de l'élection controversée de D. Trump et du développement des *fake news* au rôle joué par le programme APB (Admission pos bac).

Pour dépasser cette tension, ce dossier de la revue *Politiques de communication* se propose de sonder les activités numériques à la fois sous l'angle de la production exponentielle de données et de leurs usages par des « spécialistes » et, simultanément, sous celui des effets de croyance qui en résultent. Qui sont ces travailleurs (et promoteurs) de la donnée (*data-analysts, community manager, etc.*) ? Est-ce d'anciens agents rapidement reconvertis pour tirer profit des potentialités du numérique ou voit-on apparaître de nouveaux métiers ? Des hiérarchies professionnelles émergent-elles ? Une division du travail auteur de la professionnalisation du traitement de la donnée se dessine-t-elle ? Assiste-t-on à l'émergence d'un groupe professionnel ou de petits groupes segmentés, mobilisés autour d'enjeux économiques induits par le développement du numérique ? Existe-il alors des effets de représentation similaires à la définition de la « classe créative » développée par Richard Florida ? Est-ce que la production et/ou manipulation des big data permet de conduire à des identifications réciproques liées aux structures actuelles des marchés du travail au niveau des secteurs d'activité, des branches ou encore des organisations ? Comment circulent les savoir-faire et les compétences requises pour exercer ces métiers ? Comment l'offre de formation affichée par certaines écoles de commerce ou d'ingénieurs renforce-t-elle la croyance en l'existence de domaines d'activités bien balisés ? Comment les acteurs définissent-ils eux-mêmes leur domaine d'intervention et font-ils la promotion de leur professionnalisme ?

### **Axe 1 – Travail des big data et métiers de la donnée**

### **Axe 2 –Big data et effets de croyance**

Les articles sont à adresser au plus tard le 1er septembre 2018 aux deux adresses suivantes :

- - politiquesdecom.revue@uvsq.fr
- - atheviot@uco.fr
- - eric.treille@laposte.net