

## SUMMARIES

G. GIOVANNINI, *The various training actors, places and times: an analysis of the policentric education offer*

Policentric educational processes and empirically testable trends are catching on, in spite of a lot of ambivalence and at the same time contradictory tendencies.

This paper moves from a scrutiny of the educational source and pins down the aspects concerning communication, then it identifies some meaningful indicators for educational pluralism, with reference to target groups, organizers and socializing agencies. The many theoretical and practical questions emerging from this analysis don't deny the strong positive potentials of present changes with reference to the development of an integral human being.

W. GROSSIN, *Monochronic time, polychronic time and policies for development*

The author dwells upon the distinction between monochronic and polychronic time that was suggested by the American sociologist Edward T. Hall; monochronic time is typical of Western industrialized activities follow one upon the other in a planned way; polychronic time is typical of Eastern countries and is defined as scarcely structured time, in which overlapping and interference take place. After emphasizing the plurality of polychronic times activated in the various pre-industrial cultures, Grossin debates the possibility of recovering this type of time within the industrial society itself.

A. KLOSKOWSKA, *Education, cultural violence and freedom within symbolic culture*

In this piece of work the author introduces some aspects that are characteristic of the sociological studies on symbolic culture, then she applies the theoretical considerations to some empirical contexts taken as examples from Polish historical events. The leading theoretical principle concerns the concept of culture in anthropological terms, according to A. L. Kroeber's, M. Arnold's and Ossowsky's specific aesthetics or Eliade's symbolics.

In this line the author stresses the importance of autothetic values in social practice, particularly because of the typical polysemy of the artistic production, that is rich of such values, and she supports her arguments with some empirical analyses.

G. PIRZIO AMMASSARI, *Political developments of the economic organization in the South*

What sets the « question of the South » in a new central position is the present and especially future dimension of the employment issue. The unemployment rate in the South in fact has already gone up remarkably in the past decade and is bound to increase again due to both the natural growth of the labour forces caused by the diverse birth-rates and the further decrease of jobs in agriculture.

The reduction of jobs in industry is in fact a phenomenon present all over the country, because it corresponds to the transition to a phase in which progress is based on the intensification of existing industrial capitals more than on their extension. But the situation of the South is made more severe by the absolute lack of communication and by the scarce organizational efficiency that marks the operations of bodies, associations, institutions and political social forces that should be in charge of the new intervention phase in the South.

G. POLLINI, *Ideal goals and practical goals in connection with Pareto's theory on social utility*

The paper explores the relationship between ideal goals and practical goals in the context of Pareto's frame of reference for social action. After stressing the complementary relationship linking ideal

and practical goals in Pareto's theory of social utility, the author points out some problematic aspects of the relationship itself and offers a comparison between Pareto's classification of the doctrines concerned with such a relationship and Weber's typology of the forms of adaptation and of world refusal that are typical of the «redemption religions».

C. MONGARDINI, *The future of the South between community and industrialization*

This study-work examines some aspects of the culture of the South and in particular the encounter, overlapping and conflict of a community organization with a company organization of collective life: both organizations are complementary sometimes in the South, but more often they jam. It is not just a question of structural effects: it has to do with psychological attitudes above all; such as concern with the future. The development of the reality of the South, that can be considered as «poor culture» today, should be interpreted as a recovery of autonomy within the industrial organization, as social policy that includes the economic element, but not that alone, and favours local concern but not refusal of the institutions necessarily. -

M. NEGROTTI, *Some reflections on the «fourth man» by G. Morra*

The author moves from some critical thoughts on the technological man published by G. Morra in this review and examines some «indirect effects» of technology that derive from ignorance of its processes (invention, diffusion, operation) by many intellectuals as well. A lot of intellectual criticism to technology in fact supports the users' point of view rather than the experts'.

The intellectuals ought to contribute therefore to the integration of man and machine — a crucial problem in our times — and not just leave the task to technicians.

E. M. TACCHI, *The italian sociologists of the territory and their scientific referents*

This article describes the result of an empirical quantitative research-work on the more common cultural references to be found in the Italian sociological studies on territory. By using a survey technique that has already been experienced in the Sociology of Sciences, the author analyses the bibliographic citations included in the final reports of five conferences of Sociology of Territory, that have taken place in Italy from 1981 to 1985. Among the results, there is a very differentiated approach to the use of citations by Italian and foreign authors.