

## SUMMARIES

### D.S. LANDES, *Social time and modernization.*

The article starts by observing that all time reckoning is collective and conventional and that every social group practices the time that it needs. The industrial revolution has deeply changed the time culture; the power of the clock in the factory and in society has resulted in a widespread demand of time obedience and eventually of a self-imposed time discipline on the part of workers and individuals in general.

The author observes that nowadays the problem of modernization which confronts many countries throughout the world has much to do with the socialization of the concerned peoples to a time discipline analogue to the one undergone by industrialized countries. If developing countries want to move to a higher level of performance, they have to change their temporal attitudes and cross «the valley of the shadow of the clock».

### E. ROGGERO, *The rise of the critical bent in the Italian sociological positivism.*

The article concerns the period of the history of Italian sociology between the 19th and 20th century. In view of the censure that during this period the cultural world opposed to positivism and sociology, some Italian sociologists elaborated a particular «critical bent» in order to overcome the crisis.

Someone, like Vanni, tried to have a dialogue with the new-criticism, others only sought for an escape from ancient positivism. For example, Morselli's conclusions give a description of the situation of Italian sociology in the first years of the 20th century.

### G. ROVATI, *Social inequalities, classes, citizenship: ascent or decline?*

Some recent reflexions on the features of social stratification in advanced industrial societies have critically found out again the actuality of Marshall's thesis on the role of citizenship in the change of social inequalities and class relations. The article deals with these aspects in order to verify, firstly, how some sociologists have used citizenship approach, secondly, if the same aspects are increasing or declining. While many indications point out the decline of traditional class struggle and economicistic class theories, it is also evident that many corporativistic interests are working to increase new privileges.

### C. BARALDI, *The concept of social class in social systems' theory.*

The main problem that the theory of class society faces can be solved through N. Luhmann's system theory, which is able to insert the concept into a new model of social differentiation, that is functional differentiation. Luhmann's theory states that the evolution of society changes the meaning of stratification, transforming the ancient European strata into modern classes depending on functional differentiation. This theory introduces a remarkable improvement in the explanation of social differentiation, though it leaves some problems unsolved: a new approach to social stratification should start from these results in order to face the problem of inequality in functionally differentiated society.



M. MAGATTI, *The utopy of market society: Karl Polanyi's challenge.*

The article critically reviews Karl Polanyi's contribution on economy analysis in the various historical formations. For this scholar the role of economy in society changes simultaneously with the variation of the social relations which form society itself. The author discusses Polanyi's critics to marxist conception to which he opposes a historical approach to economical organization. With these presuppositions as background, are developed some considerations on social classes, state and social change.

C. MONGARDINI, *The paretian tradition.*

The paretian tradition is analyzed starting from a recent book on Pareto by G. Eisermann. In the author's opinion this book expresses a classical reading of Pareto's thought, but just this reading seems no more actual for contemporary sociological orientations. The limits of the classical interpretation are identified in a static and philologic perspective versus a dynamic and historical one. Pareto's actuality — the author suggests — must be searched in his metodological approach to political phenomena, instead of in some single thesis.

E. MORA, *Ardigò's contribution to the debate on post-modernism .*

Starting from a review of A. Ardigò's book *Per una sociologia oltre il post-moderno*, this article deals with some considerations about contemporary sociological approaches which in the presently current debate are defined as post-modern. R. Boudon's and N. Luhmann's contributions are in particular discussed to outline the elements most fruitful and most difficult of Ardigò's intellectual itinerary to go beyond post-modernism.

R. STRASSOLDO, *The 20th anniversary of the Institute of international sociology — Gorizia. A bibliographical review.*

The anniversary of a cultural institution is always a good opportunity to verify its activities from a perspective point of view. During the four steps in which its two-decade performances can be divided, the Institute of international sociology — Gorizia (founded in 1968) has been studying the following problems: international sociology with theoretical and empirical contribution on ethnic relationship, boundaries, peace and war (1968-1973); the crisis of international relations (1974-1975); sociology of disasters and mass emergencies (1983-1988); the involvement in strategic and economic planning, using systemic approach (1983-1988).