

SUMMARIES

G. ROSSI-D. BRAMANTI, *Families, social networks and problematic subjects. The risk of caring*

At the present sociological reflection about family is very attentive to the problem of «social risk» which becomes more noticeable when, during the family course of life, one member of the family is or becomes weak, and he needs constant help because he is old, or ill, or disabled. In this situation family needs to start some kind of caring activity. Here the figure of the care-giver becomes central, not only as a «social worker», but also as the point of the family in which all the worries concerning the weak subject are condensed. The care-giver ability to activate and organise also external help into a «complex network» determines a fundamental changing in the possibility of overcoming, but also of living together with the risk.

I. COLOZZI, *Reorganization of personal public services in Italy: the directions of experts and the orientations of the users*

In the article are showed the opinions on social policy declared by the care givers of the 1450 families interviewed for the survey on the relationship between informal networks, public services, voluntary organizations and for profit services at the local level. The results presented are articulated for type of family and for dimension of the city. It is also proposed the result of a cluster analysis of the items on social policy's orientations. The widespread preferences is given to a model of social policy in which the state finances and manages the social and health services, gives more funds to the voluntary organizations and provides for the participation of the families to services' planning and management.

U. CERIA, *Minitel messageries: a postmodern phenomenon*

This essay is divided in two main parts. In the first one, the history of French telematic is briefly exposed. Its protagonist, the «Minitel» terminal, is today present in a great number of French homes. The technical projects, interpreting the network as an information instrument, have been partially eluded by the success of messageries, erotic and friendly conversation services, created by electronic piracy. The second part of the essay is based on a qualitative inquiry, and it describes the characteristics of communication in this kind of services, and the strategies of their users, showing some affinities with characteristics of post-modern styles as they are intended in Michel Maffesoli's works.

P.L. DI GIORGI, *Max Weber and Russia*

This essay deals with the relations between Max Weber and a group of Russian intellectuals in Heidelberg in the first years of this century. Through these frequent contacts with people deeply linked with the intelligencija, Weber became more familiar with the «Russian spirit» and, after the revolutionary events of 1905, more interested in Russian history, as the essays on the Russian revolution in 1905 and the works on constitutional evolution in Russia during the period between 1905 and 1906 can show. Weber's aim was to take the trend of Russian historical development; in this way he intended to build the so-called «Russian model», which, together with the «American model», constitutes the

centre of Weber's sociological works in this period. As a matter of fact Weber intended to use these models in a comparative way to study European social development.

G. MORO, *The rhetoric of innovation. Science Parks and the planning of development*

The article is a theoretical reflection about Science Parks. It verifies if Science Parks can be for answering to the continuous needs of innovation of social systems or rhetoric strategies unable of dealing with the problems of innovation and of development by effective steps. The most important aims of establishment of Parks and the related unanticipated consequences are pointed out. Moreover, the main problems to be solved in order to make the policy of the Science Parks more effective are discussed about. In conclusion, it is proposed a model of diffusion of innovation based more on a city-network of technological infrastructures rather than on the building of fortress of technology.